The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8502 —New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As

Each, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Wanted, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,912 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. B. Haviy, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th May next, at 4 P. M.

	May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Tuticorin	21
„ Ratnagherry	14	„ Colombo	22
„ Vingorla	14	„ Negapatam	25
„ Goa	14	„ Pondicherry	26
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	28
„ Mangalore	16	„ Musulipatum	29
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	30
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Calicut	17	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Beypore	18	„ Gopalpore June	1
„ Narakal	19	„ False Point	2
„ Cochin	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	4
„ Alleppey	19		

Goods for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers at Madras, or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle, to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which call regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Macassar, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

	May.		May
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSREH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Gwader	18	„ Fao	31
„ Jask	20	„ Bushire June.	2
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bahrein	3
„ Lingah	23	„ Linga	5
„ Bushire	25	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	27	„ Muscat	8
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrives BUSREH	28	Arrives BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. Frake, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th May 1876, at 2 P M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	22	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wine.

Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 25th MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S S. TIMOR, 2,309 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

HUGHES AND NEPHEW'S LINE TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PASSAGE—£45.

THE favourite Steamship CELLA, 1,666 Tons Register, will sail for LIVERPOOL about the end of May. She has good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Shipping Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer TIMOR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	1932	450	22nd—Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	29th—Suez, &c.
				June
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1865	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S Murray	3663	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY the 15th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. THIBET, Captain C. H. Eastley, (2,593 Tons and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying the Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO SAIL ABOUT 20th MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Inspection of the Saloon and Cabins is particularly solicited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424			17th May.
EUROPA	2277	424	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY TO TRIESTE :—

Tons. H.P.
MINERVA, 3,124, 400, on 10th May 1876.
A Passenger Steamer on 25th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£6 1½

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

26, Bombay Green, 25th April 1876.

Homeward Bound

PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours .... from Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

BUSINESS IN 1874-75.

POLICIES ISSUED in 1875—811 Amount assessed......£376,160.
„ „ in 1874—698 „ „ ......£366,630.

REPORT OF INDIAN BUSINESS DURING 1875, JUST ISSUED.

COPIES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE
4, HORNBY ROW.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers :
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
Medical Referee :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK,
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 24th MAY,
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 5th JULY,
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 26 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May 1876.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13th MAY,

Benefit of

MISS MINNIE WILLIAMS.

When will be produced a New and Original Local Comedietta, written especially for this occasion by a Bombay Gentleman,

A DAY AT KHANDALLA.

To be followed by the Grand London Burlesque,

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD !

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Family tickets, admitting three	„ 10

Stalls Rs. 2 ; Gallery and Pit, Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.

Family Tickets not obtainable at the Doors.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance to commence at 9.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 9th MAY.

The performance will commence with the Vaudeville by J. R. Planché,

LOAN OF A LOVER.

To conclude with

THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE;
OR
THE FATAL SPOON.

NEW SONGS; SINGLE, DOUBLE, TREBLE DANCES;
AND
SONG AND DANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class..................Rs. 2 | Second Class ....Re. 1.

Seats may be secured at English Hotel.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.—A CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 10th instant, at 9 o'clock P. M. Admission Rs. 2. Tickets for which can be had at Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co., Rampart Row. For Re. 1 Chairs, payment can be made at the doors. Special Tram Cars will be in attendance opposite the Town Hall, at the conclusion of the Concert.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY and a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY at 3 and 4 P. M. respectively, for the transaction of the business already advertised.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th May 1876.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. having been APPOINTED SECRETARIES and TREASURERS of the above Company, the Office of the Company has been REMOVED to No. 18, RAMPART ROW, west Treacher's Building, Fort.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE NESSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE.

Genuine Scotch Pure Jams.
Soups in Tins ready for use.
Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.
Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.
Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.

Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom. Factories, Aberdeen and London.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,800 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, of which the price ranges from Rs. 75 upwards, when used for well sinking or cleaning, do the work more quickly, more efficiently and far more economically than any instrument in use.

The public is informed that parties using any of Bull's Patents without proper license render themselves liable to damages for infringement, and a reward will be given to any one giving information of the same. For information, terms of Royalty, and supply of Dredgers, &c. apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Sickree Gully.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May 1876, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions which were passed at the adjourned General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th day of April last :—

"That the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866."

"That Messrs Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, Perozshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, John Frederick Hutchinson, and John Dixon, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be Rs. 300 (three hundred) for each."

"That every power which might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by a majority of the Liquidators for the time being present in Bombay."

"That the Liquidators or Liquidator be and they and he are and is hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866, and to be called the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees 27 Lacs divided into 2,700 shares of Rupees 1,000 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good will, assets and effects of the said Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company [inclusive of all sums which at the date of the said sale shall be to the credit of the several reserve funds accounts contained in the books of the Company] and to receive as the consideration for such sale, assignment, and transfer as aforesaid the certificates for 2,500 shares of the said Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 1,000 each, fully paid up, for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company in proportion to the shares held by them in the said Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company. That such sale, assignment, and transfer as aforesaid be made subject to, and that the terms thereof do provide for the performance by the said Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, for all agreements, contracts, and obligations, and for the payment and satisfaction by the said Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all the just debts and liabilities of the said Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company."

And NOTICE is hereby further given, that at the same Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That the Liquidators do have all the powers given to Liquidators by Sections 173 and 174 of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866."

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the LIQUIDATORS of the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will hold an AUCTION SALE at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next, at their premises in Apollo Street, of all the Right, Title, and Interest of the above named Company to all that piece or parcel of Land consisting of 60 acres of sandy land, situate at the village of Ranjan Khar Dowlee, in the registration sub-district of Alibagh, and is subject to the payment to Government of an annual assessment of Rs. 300.

And also, full right and liberty to remove sand from the whole length of the said 60 acres of sandy land abovementioned during the unexpired period of a term of five years which commenced to run on the 1st day of October 1874. This right is subject to the payment to Government of ten per cent. of the annual clear net earnings to be derived by the removal of the sand.

Also all that piece or parcel of Government salt batty ground, situate in the said village of Rewas, in the registration sub-district of Alibagh aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 71 acres or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the piece of sandy land above described, and on the East, West and South by land belonging to Government, and which is subject to the annual payment to Government of Rs. 71-8-6.

For further particulars and information, apply to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd April 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT MAZAGON.—A GENTLEMAN is desirous of meeting with a MARRIED COUPLE without Children to live with him. Address "M.," *Bombay Gazette.*

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE in a FAMILY in an AIRY TOP FLOOR in the FORT. Apply to "W. A," care of this paper.

A GENTLEMAN would be glad to join a Chummery. Malabar Hill or Colaba preferred. Address "Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAPTY'S SUPERFINE FLOUR in 1 lb. packets, at six pice. PEARSE'S STALL, under the Clock Tower, Crawford Market. Beware of imitation packets.

TO LET, for one or two months, as may be required, a commodious well furnished BUNGALOW in a good neighbourhood. Rent Rs. 100. Address T., *Bombay Gazette*

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

ICE PAILS,
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

THE LATEST NOVELTY,
OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,
From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Carre's New Patent Ice Machine.

(*SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.*)

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use and never gets out of order.

This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.

In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point; in about half an hour, a block of Ice can be produced at a cost of, say, one or two annas. Vases are provided for making Block Ice ; the Decanter is specially useful for cooling Water or other Liquids, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B. and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship these Machines will be found invaluable ; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

The Portable Fountain Aquarium.

This very Handsome and Ingenious Novelty forms an elegant Addition to the Drawing-Room.

The Square ebonized base is 42 inches in height, and 15 inches across : it is relieved with gold, and is tastefully draped with coloured cloth and fringes. The Bowl is 12½ inches deep and 14 inches in width ; it is composed of very strong Plate Glass.

There is plenty of room for gold fish and other denizens of the Aquarium. In the centre of the bowl is the fountain-pipe, tastefully hidden by virgin cork weeds, shells, &c.

The Fountain is perpetual in its action, and it can be readily set in motion in a few moments by the most inexperienced person ; its mechanism is very simple, so that it cannot easily get out of order.

Price, complete with Drapery, Rs. 200 Cash.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD have now ready for sale a Series of Portraits, Groups, and Views taken in connection with the Royal Tour in India and by desire of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. Price List on application.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "HARMONICHORD" SHORT IRON GRAND PIANO.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHEDA LALL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BOTH BY ENGLISH AND COUNTRY LEATHER AND OF SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION,
NEAR MEMORIAL GARDEN,
CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE, AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, LUMBER, &c.

12,000 cases KEROSINE OIL.
515 Boxes TOBACCO.
750,000 feet 1, 2, and 3 inch LUMBER.
2,095 OARS.
500 Cases TURPENTINE.
57 Cases CLOCKS.

AMERICAN NAVAL STORES, LADDERS, SHINGLES, &c., &c., For Sale, to arrive per American ship FANNIE TUCKER, from Boston.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

AGRA CENTRAL PRISON.

PERSIAN CARPETS can be made of any length and up to 25 feet wide at the following rates :—

PERSIAN PATTERN—Black Ground as made for the Star of India Investiture, Rs. 10 per square yard.

PRINCE OF WALES PATTERN—Blue Ground as made for H. R. H., Rs. 10 per square yard.

PERSIAN PATTERN—Red Ground, Rs. 12 per square yard.

TAJ PATTERN—From a design by an eminent Russian Artist taken from the marbles in the Taj Mahal, Rs. 15 per square yard.

N B.—Full particulars and cash in advance required with all orders.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival, per S.S. ASSAM, of FRESH SUPPLIES of the undernoted Goods :—

SAVORY AND MOORE'S INFANTS' FOOD
MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR INFANTS' FOOD
DU BARRY'S REVELENTA ARABICA.
DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
HENRI MATTONI'S CARLSBAD SALTS.
LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.
HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES.
DINNEFORD'S FLESH GLOVES AND STRAPS.
MATTHEW'S GOAT'S HAIR GLOVES.
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S CUT TOBACCOS
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK.
FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.
PULLNA WATER.
CARLSBAD WATER.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LATE GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

R. PARTRIDGE & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

TRY R. P. & Co.

The only Establishment in Bombay where all orders are received and attended to and made on the premises, and the goods warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship. Large supply of goods always in stock.

Price List to be had free on application.

PHOTOGRAPHY! PHOTOGRAPHY!

OUT-DOOR,
AT GREATLY REDUCED CHARGES.

BUNGALOWS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, TOMBS, &c., taken by the Proprietor of the late Bombay Photographic Company.

Address for further particulars to

THE PROPRIETOR,
Malabar Hotel, Bombay.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE, at A. LAING'S, GUN MAKER and MACHINIST, UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.

One 8-H. P. Portable Steam Engine at Mhow. Patent Steam Indicators ; Gauge Glasses ; Mill Picks ; Circular Saws ; Bends, Elbows and Tees ; one Hand-turning Lathe, 10 feet Bed, 10 inch centres, with top Driving Gear ; one large Driving Wheel, with Pulley, Shaft and two Handles, and Stand English-made one Double Cylinder Oscillating Steam Engine, fit to drive a boat ; other model Engines with small Lathes, for amateurs use ; Tool Chests, with Portable Forge, small Lathe, Vice, Chisels, and Gouges, fitted and furnished to suit.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols, by A. Thomson and Son, Edinburgh, consisting of one 12-bore Muzzle-loading Rifle made to order ; some Muzzle-loading Double and Single Barrelled ; Pistols—Sharp's Repeaters ; and one excellent Revolver Pistol containing 12 barrels, can fire 3 small balls at a time, or one large Ball ; a good protector for travellers.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES FOR MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to pre ious engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur.

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-trade and good will of the business of Messrs. Morton and Co., Tea-dealers, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th day of May, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P. M., the whole of the Stock-in-trade consisting of different kinds of the well known Kangra Valley Teas, together with the good will of the business and the lease of the premises in one lot.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN AND RANGOON TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at the Teak Bunder—

200 superior first-class teak squares.
200 second class teak squares.
In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c., at No. 2, Berkley Place, Byculla.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 2, Berkley Place, the handsome household furniture &c. of Geo. W. [illegible], Esquire.

Full particulars will shortly appear.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at Middle Colaba, next to Sassoon's Dock.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porcelainware &c., the property of R. Shackell, Esq., the same comprises handsome carved blackwood household furniture, such as circular and pier tables, sideboard, dining room chairs, teapoys, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, a glass fish pot with silver and gold fish, hanging kerosine lamps, iron four post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, China camphorwood chest of drawers, dispense articles, &c.

Mr. Shackell's Brougham and Horse will be sold precisely at 2 P. M.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view

AUCTION SALE, of valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, handsome English built mail phaeton, a handsome grey Arab buggy horse, a ditto chesnut brougham ditto a pair of serviceable bay carriage horses, plants, &c., at No. 125, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and richly carved household furniture, carriages, horses, &c. the property of Dr J. T. McKenzie, the same comprises a set of handsome vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, tea and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, a set of best electroplated thread pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons in case, handsome dessert knives and forks in case, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by "Mappin Brothers, &c., elegantly carved seasoned blackwood household furniture made to order, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces for 22 persons, a round do. for 8 persons, side board, dining room chairs, glass cupboards, circular and pier tables, easy prie dieu and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, centre ottoman, corner whatnots, handsome plated double and treble light argand lamps, English iron and richly carved four posts bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, presses, China camphorwood chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c.

At 2 P. M.

A light English built mail phaeton by Lewis in excellent order.
A handsome grey Arab buggy horse.
A handsome chesnut brougham horse.
A pair of serviceable bay carriage horses.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view from this evening.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English, mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, plated, glass, silver and crockery ware, a first-class piano, splendid pier glasses "if not previously disposed of," carriages, horses, plants, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of John Ryan, Esq.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at Tank Road, Parell, behind Government House.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of C. E. Benn, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from the 23rd inst.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome French slate billiard table.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Boots in Stores of the Army Clothing at the old Medical Stores, opposite to our Auction room, Fort.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1876, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. well sell by Public Auction, at the old Medical Stores, Fort, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, the following boots in lots of from five to ten pairs

294 pairs Wellington boots of sizes.
721 „ Stable boots of sizes.
886 „ Ankle boots of sizes.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, 1 mahogany piano by John Broadwood and Sons, I English built strong dog cart with powerful Bay Waler horse and harness complete, &c , the property of Colonel Macdonald, proceeded to London, at his residence at Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs JEHANGE HORMSEE & Co are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Middle Colaba, the following valuable household furniture, &c., &c., the property of Colonel Macdonald, proceeded to London, the same consisting of dinner dessert and tea services, one set of glassware with forget-me-not stars, cut glass pint decanters and claret jug, fruit dishes electroplated waters, cake basket, butter and jelly pots, cruet pickle and soye frames, dish covers, salt cellars, table and chamber candlesticks with shades, spoons and forks, soup turin, table and dessert knives, kerosine oil, table, wall and hurricane lamps, one three light chandelier, blackwood dining table in 5 pieces, dining room chairs, blackwood round tables, sideboard French polished drawing room table, drawing room chairs, ottoman pier tables, conversation couches, 1 mahogany square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, piano stool, tea poys, folding and lady's work chairs, easy chairs with long arms, book and hatstand, folding screens, time piece, flower vases, figure under dome, large size oil paintings in gilt frames, blackwood camp cot, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, towel horses, black wood and teakwood presses, ratton couch and easy chairs, child's cradle and swing, dispensary table and cupboards, meat safes, cooking pots, bridles, &c., &c.

At 2 P. M.

One English built strong dog cart with powerful Bay Walers horse and harness complete.

Catalogues will not be published, and the property is now on view.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

Under instructions from the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER at the Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the materials of the following Building on the undermentioned date :—

On the Esplanade.

1 Pendal No. 2. } TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th
1 Railing, near Pendal No. 2 } day of May 1876, at 3 P M.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF RANGOON.

Civil Regular No. 4 of 1873.
Civil Miscellaneous, No. 101 of 1876.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA ....Plaintiffs.
THE ORIENTAL RICE COMPANY } Defendants.
W. IRVINE }

NOTICE.

DEFAULT having been made in payment of the decree and costs in the above Case, amounting to Rs. 1,97,755-7-8, and interest thereon, the Mill and premises at POOZUNDOUNG, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. IRVINE, and comprising the land known as suburban allotments Nos. 5 and 21, situate in the Town of Rangoon, together with the Mill and all other buildings, and machinery and fixtures therein, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 7-30 A.M., on the spot, towards satisfaction of the decree obtained by the Plaintiff in the said suit.

By order of the Court,
CARR G. ARRAKIEL,
Auctioneer to the Court.

12th April 1876.

W. J. ESSAI,
COMMISSION AGENT, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

	Cash Rs.	
Ginger Preserve, Chow-Chow, Pine Apple, Pears, Cumquots and Oranges—in refined Syrup, per Jar	2	0
Best Black Tea, per lb	0	14
Family Mixture per lb	1	4
White Crystallized Sugar, per maund of 28 lbs	4	4
Brown do. do. do.	4	0
Extra charge for box to hold 1 maund	0	4

Mofussil Orders for Wines, Spirits and Oilman-stores promptly attended to.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies Rs. 1-8 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a Large COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Forbes Street Fort, on TUESDAY, the 9th May, 1876, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1875.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Premjee Dayal who has been elected a Director of the Company by the Board to fill up a vacancy in their body.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 9th May 1876, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th April 1876.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, held in London, on the 21st March 1876, it was reported that the nett FIRE PREMIUMS for the year 1875, amounted to £86?,392, being an increase of £35,451 over those for 1874. The Fire losses amounted to £454,146. The New Life Policies issued were 1 121 in number insuring £895,483, and securing an addition to the annual premium income of £27,757. It was agreed to recommend that the dividend for the year should be 35s. per share or 28 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of which 15s. per share was paid in October last as an interim dividend, together with a Bonus of 10s. per share.

AGENTS for FIRE AND LIFE BRANCHES.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1876.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience ; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thomson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

USEFUL ARTICLES FOR THE APPROACHING WET SEASON.

TRAVELLERS' FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, compact and portable, easily put together, and folding up into a canvas bag for travelling. Size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4. Price Rs. 36 0

WATERPROOF ROLL CORK MATTRASSES may be used with or without the above, very light and portable, size as above..................................Price Rs. 16 0

WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, 7½ feet by 4½.......... 13 4

AIR BEDS, Mackintosh's Vulcanized, 7 feet by 2 feet 6, with bellows for inflating do......................... 45 0

AIR PILLOWS of various shapes and sizes, at corresponding prices.

RAIN GUAGES.

CASELLA'S 5 inch, with graduated glass Measure, &c., complete 5..Each Rs. 15 0

OFFICE REQUISITES.

CHUBB'S JAPANNED TIN DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, AND DEED BOXES. JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY RACKS. INKSTANDS OF ALL KINDS. MORDAN'S LETTER-WEIGHERS. GREAVES' POCKET LETTER-WEIGHERS. PAPER WEIGHTS, IN GLASS METAL, AND VULCANITE. CALL BELLS. STATIONERY OF EVERY KIND, MACHINE OR HAND MADE. PENS AND PENHOLDERS. BLOTTING BOOKS TABLE SETS, CONSISTING OF ENVELOPE CASE & BLOTTING-BOOK.

and every requisite for the Office or Writing-table.

THACKER, VINING Co.

(BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

To be held on the 15th December 1876.

31,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees each.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Land and large Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs 18,000, with Land and large Compound.

1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled roof portion of the Hotel, Proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Land and Compound.

IN CASH

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize „ 1,000	5 Prizes „ 100	150 Prizes „ 10
1 Prize „ 500	10 Prizes „ 50	200 Prizes „ 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above Land and property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place before a Committe and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations ; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :—Bombay.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Book seller, Kalbadevi Road ; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent ; JEEHANGEER BAZANJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Book-seller Parsee Bazaar, Fort ; PALLONJEE PESTONJEE BATTLEWALLA, Esquire, 58, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

N. B.—The Hotel is available for visitors until the new Hotel is erected.

FOR SALE.

A SELF-DRIVING PHAETON by "Aldebert," of Long Acre, together with a pair of handsome Bay Pegu Ponies, 5 years old and sound. Apply to

C. E. BENN,
Elphinstone Circle.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
AND
BULBS.

PALEKAR & Co. beg most respectfully to announce to their constituents and to the general Public that they have just received from England their first supply of English Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Seeds and 15 most distinct varieties of Dahlia Bulbs and Abemenes Roots. They also beg to intimate that they have in stock a large collection of Indigenous Flower and Vegetable Seeds suited for England. New Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

Terms—Cash.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road. Bombay.

MESSRS. H. BENJAMIN & CO.,
32, APOLLO STREET, GROUND FLOOR,
APOLLO HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Importers of best Overland Trunks, Solid Leather and other Portmanteaus of all descriptions and sizes, very strong and cheap.

Also

Tobacconists, Fresh Turkish Cigarettes, made by experienced manufacturers, imported monthly, Best Turkish Tobacco, and a variety of Cigars of choice manufacture.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, the UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of J. Neubreso, Esq. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent,

23, Meadow Street.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 20 per annum.

CO[illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, 8TH MAY 1876.

As usual on Monday we have nothing later from Liverpool respecting Cotton than Saturday's messages which appeared in our columns this morning.

From New York telegrams of Saturday's date are to hand. Mid. Uplands on the spot is unchanged but futures show a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts	5,000	2,000	2,000
Total since 1st Sep.	3,947,000	3,329,000	3,595,000

With the one exception of Ceylon Cocoanut Oil which has advanced 10s. per ton, the leading articles of general produce in London exhibit a downward tendency. Coffee is dull and Bombay Linseed has declined 6d. per quarter on the spot and to arrive.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is again higher, Fours having advanced from 85 to 85½, Fours-and-a-half from 85½ to 86, while Fives-and-a-half are still quoted at 89. Indian Bank shares are easier, Orientals being £1. Chartered 10s. ex-d. and Chartered Mercantile £1 per share lower.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 6th instant shows the following changes during the week:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs	13,17,425
Do do Branches	,,	,,	2,66,189
Deposits	Inc.	,,	18,83,860
Government Securities	,,	,,	1 66,246
Loans	Dec.	,,	15,01,063
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	18,86,316
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	3,02,961

Notwithstanding the slight reduction in the Cash Balance the return is unmistakably favourable. The increase in Bills discounted is probably due to purchases of 60 days' sight bills on Calcutta, and the reduction in the Government Balance to last week's Council draft by wire. In the former case the Bank would not be buying unless they saw their way to increasing ease, while the latter item is not evidence of any commercial demand for money. On the other hand the large addition to deposits and the reduction of the amount outstanding on Loans shows that the Exchange Banks are getting easier, and once they begin to get into funds again the change in the market will be rapid as there is very little demand on the Bank otherwise.

Bar Silver in London continues at 53⅜d. per oz., and the public telegrams confirm the information received through private sources on Saturday as to the Council drafts at the next biddings being increased to £700,000.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been no actual change to-day. The Banks have not been particularly eager buyers, owing probably to its being mail-day, but on the other hand they have been equally unwilling drawers at current rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand 1s. 8⅜d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 8½d. ,,
Credits, 6 months' sight 1s. 8 13-16d ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8⅞d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and rates are nominally unaltered, par for demand and 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at previous values. Fours, Rs. 101⅝; Four-and a half, Rs. 101⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103⅞.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day as a general rule has been weak with a tendency to lower values. Bank of Bombays have been about the only exception, the quotation being now advanced to 44 per cent premium. Colaba Land shares have lost Rs. 5 of Saturday's advance. Press Companies are dull and unaltered. Spinning and Weaving scrip is dull. We quote a decline of Rs. 20 in Bombay United, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumseys and Rs. 5 per share in Great Easterns.

Cotton has been in fairly good request for a mail day, at slightly lower prices and a considerable business has been done for export chiefly in medium grades of Dhollera. Dealers continue very willing sellers at considerably under the rates quoted by up-country agents for full-pressed Cotton, and this position seems likely to be maintained for some little time at least as the arrivals this week will probably be large. For the three days the receipts have been 16,748 bales.

FREIGHTS by steamer are very quiet and the speculators have been offering relets freely at £2-5 without inducing much business. By Cape the demand is not quite so strong as it was, but there is no change in rates which we still quote at £2 for the highest class iron ships, £1 17 6 for Old Iron and £1-11-3 to £1-15 for Wooden vessels.

PIECE GOODS are dull and we have not heard of a single transaction to-day of any importance.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	720
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.........	1,200
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	300
40,000	261¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
60,000	400	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	106
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.........	480

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	7,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.........	11,35
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	5,000	700	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.........	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	730
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.........	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.........	8,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	770
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	540
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.........	285
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.........	900
230	250	all	...	Cocoanada Press Co.........	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co	8,100
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P & G. Co.	150
882	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.........	850
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.........	1,400
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.........	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.........	410
125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.........	360
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.........	1,125
120		1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
400	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.........	525
450	500	750	65 ps	Scinde Press Co.........	430
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.........	1,025
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	800nl
450	1,000	...	125ps*	Volkart's United Press C.	75

* Per share, for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning.........	1,150
600	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,5 5
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,350
750	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,110
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.........	740
2,500	1,000	all	100p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	900
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.........	935
1,400	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern.........	1140
2,000	300	all	60	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.........	1,030
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,005
		800	...	Khandeish Spinning	825
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucenjee S. & W. Co.	930
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,025
		500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,075
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.........	1,140
1,050	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning.........	1,160xd
4,000	625	all	60ps*	Oriental	745
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,050
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.........	875
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning ...	850
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4share	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.........	126
	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21·12·1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares.........	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,850
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company..	60
200	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co. ...	700
500	500	300	80ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld ...	70
1,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	31
1,000	500	all	80 ps	Treacher & Co.	410
	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 6th May compared with the statement issued on the 29th April:—

LIABILITIES.	29th April. Rs.	6th May. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of do do. .... ,, 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,69,51,733	1,56,34,308
Do. do. do. at Branches.	37,21,594	34,55,405
Other Deposits	1,09,81,890	1,28,65,750
Post Bills	53,386	54,532
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,11,650	4,40,328
	4,39,96,253	4,42,26,323
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	62,38,885	64,05,131
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,02,746	17,90,997
Loans on Security of do. do.	53,95,761	38,94,698
Current Accounts, overdrawn	16,695	46,[illegible]90
Bills Discounted	1,27,28,591	1,46,14,908
Stamps	4,111	4,042
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,15,123 Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,80,123	3,80,123
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,82,268	1,46,418
Cash and Currency Notes	1,72,46,952	1,69,48,991
	4,39,96,253	4,42,26,323

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE tone of money keeps fairly steady, and there has been no further reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rates this week, although such was pretty generally expected outside. The relief which the late stringency is receiving from the renewal of India Office drawings, and from extreme dulness in trade, both here and in Bombay, is neutralised by the new position of the Bank towards Government, a thing that has been a good deal over-looked; not only is it almost certain that the bulk of the public cash balances will now be gradually withdrawn from the Bank, but Government has now also at its disposal the 27 lakhs of rupees from the capital and reserve of the Bank, the price of its withdrawal from the List of Shareholders, and by that amount the Bank's power to give financial facilities is now curtailed.

The private deposits in the Bank have this week decreased 13 lakhs, whilst the items of accommodation remain stationary. The cash balances have decreased 7 lakhs, the difference of 6 lakhs representing a cash increase in the Government account; the actual increase in that account is 33 lakhs, but that includes the above amount transferred from capital and reserve. Owing to that transfer, the proportion of cash to liabilities has declined to 49½ per cent.

The supposed limit of 1-9 on Council Bills turns out to have been fallacious, and the result of yesterday's biddings tends to show that the Secretary of State is now willing to meet the market on about a silver basis, the price of which metal has improved to 53⅜d. Allotments were made yesterday on both presidencies at 1-8⅞ per rupee, tenders being supplied in full, and as the total issue comes to £19,000 less than the usual half-million, it is evident a limit of 1-8⅞ had been imposed on that particular issue. It is inexplicable why these drafts should now be let go at so low rates, after the success attending the late forcing system, and after all the injury caused to trade here by the consequent artificial dearness of money. Some good has, however, accrued, in the check given to the silver panic, which, three months ago, seemed leading to financial chaos.

There has been more doing in the Piecegoods market this week, but prices are no better.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling began to recover after the departure of last Mail, and gradually strengthened up to yesterday, when Bank Bills at six months' sight were sold at 1-9¼; previous to that there was business done at 1-9 1/16, the Banks being unable to get to work until they conceded that rate. This morning the news of Council Bills quite broke the Market down, the Bank Statement having no effect whatever to check a fall, and after a little selling at 1-8 15/16, business was quite stopped by all the Exchange Banks withdrawing from even that quotation.

Demand Bills have been sold at, from 1-8¾ down to 1-8 9/16, and telegraphic from 1-8 11/16 down to 1-8 9/16. There has been very little mercantile paper in the market, but credits and clean paper advanced to 1-9¼, and documents to 1-9 5/16, with a very strong appearance. To-day's drop has brought the former back to 1-9 to 1/16, and the latter to 1-9⅛ to 3/16, the lower quotation being for acceptance, and mixed assortments. Rates close at about the level of last Thursday, viz:—

Bank telegraphic transfer ......1-8⅝ to 9-16
Bank bills, on demand ....1-8 9-16 to ⅝
Ditto, 3 months' sight 1-8 11-16
Ditto, 6 months' sight 1-8⅞
Credits and clean private paper,
6 months' sight ....1-9 to 1-16
Document bills ditto ....1-9⅛ to 3-16

France.—Business has been done in six months' sight documents at f.2-26 and f.2-25 but the closing quotation is not better than f.2-24.

Bombay.—Demand bills have been negotiated at par, and the nominal rate for sixty days' sight is 98-12-0.

China.—The Opium bills are not offering yet, but rates look stronger, and 218 may be quoted.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The feeling in favour of shares, mentioned last week, has now developed into action, and a considerable amount of buying has taken place, at advancing prices, in which almost every department of the market participates.

This movement is all the more to be considered a sound one, taking place while money is still at a comparatively high level. At the same time, the very high differences being paid for time bargains shows that speculation is at work to some extent, and the recovery may possibly be overdone. In some stocks, in fact, the rise has been so sharp and great, that a re-action can scarcely fail to take place.

Government Securities are again dearer, and present a wonderfully firm front for the circumstances of the money market; no doubt there is a growing feeling that easy money is bound to come very shortly, and a disposition to ignore the probable effects of the new mode of handling the Government's cash balances. The dealings for the week have been, in four per cents. at from ⅜ up to 1⅛ per cent. premium in four and a-half, at from 1 up to 1⅝ per cent. premium, and in five and a-half at from 2⅞ up to 3⅜ per cent. premium. To-day the market is quiet, with little doing, prices looking as under:—

4 per cents. 101
4½ ,, ... 101⅛
5½ ,, ... 103⅛

Bank Shares are in fair demand. Bengals have been done at 1,400, Agra, at 102½, and National, at 106¼, the last ex-dividend.

Tea shares are very active, and considerable advances have been paid for the scrip of gardens now giving actual proof of good working for the season. The following sales have taken place:—Singell, 106 to 117, Central Cachar, 145, Kalacherra, 101½ to 107, Sungoo river, 79, Chandypore, 630, Dehra Doon, 85, Assam, 595, Durrung, 67 to 71, Hoolungoorie, 72, Teendarrea, 104, and Soom, at 91.

Spinning Mill Shares have also advanced, and look very well. Barnagores have advanced to 86, Howrah to 78, Oriental to 69. Seebpore, also to 69. Among the Cotton scrip, Goosery has been sold at 212, Dunbar, at 78, and Bowreah, at 84.

Coal Shares.—Beerbhooms are reported at 97.

Miscellaneous Shares.—The event of the week has been a great run upon Bengal Iron scrip, which, from 102, advanced rapidly to 130, ready cash, on the announcement that the working of the concern had commenced in earnest, and with very satisfactory results. The iron is said to be of excellent quality, and the yield large, but, so far, their appliances do not go further than to produce the metal in pigs. A reaction has since taken place, and latest business was at 118 to 115.

Watson's Press has been sold at 45, Strand Bank, at 10, Bally Paper, 85.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and eighty-two deck passengers.

THE SHIP EUROPA, 1,145 tons, Captain C. Thisen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a cargo of 1 575 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. PEARL, 116 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Compta, with a general cargo and two hundred and sixty-nine deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S S. S. ASSIRIA, 1,135 tons, Captain E. Boselli, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (April 15th), via intermediate ports, with three deck passengers.

THE SHIP STAR OF INDIA, 1,697 tons, Captain S. Bailey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (December 12th), with a cargo of 2,390 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE SHIP CAMPERDOWN, 1,208 tons, Captain A. J. Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (December 27th), with a cargo of 1,602 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

THE SHIP EDWARD KIDDER, 1,014 tons, Captain J. T. Peterson, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Boston (January 20th), brought a cargo of 1,062 tons ice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tudor and Co.

THE BARQUE FUTTAY SALAM, 618 tons, Captain G. F. Machon, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Mauritius (March 30th), brought a cargo of 8,561 bags sugar, and 100 sea cocoanuts, and 19 deck passengers.

THE SHIP GAINSBOROUGH, 973 tons, Captain J. Carter, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Newcastle (January 21st), brought a cargo of 1,165 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE BARQUE STAFFA, 923 tons, Captain T. Burns, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (December 3rd), brought a cargo of 1,200 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE SHIP JOHN CLARKE, 1,079 tons, Captain T. C. Pendleton, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (December 27th), brought a cargo of 1,343 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. Sayer, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cutch Mandvee.—Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee and Hajee Joosoob Hajee Jaffer, wife, child and servant. For Kurrachee.—Mr. Mahomedbhoy. For diffrent ports.—Two hundred and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. ASSYRIA, 969 tons, Captain Hessman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. LeMesurier and child, Mr. Williams, Lieut Smith, Capt. Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Master Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. For and four children, Mrs. Hopkins and child, thirty-seven deck, and fifty-three crew of the s. s. Java.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Assyria (s)	Hessman	Bussorah, Apr 20.
	Assiria (s).........	Boselli	Genoa, Apr 15.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Compta, May 5.
	Camperdown	Miller	Cardiff, Dec 27.
	Star of India	Bailey	Cardiff Dec 12.
	Europa	Thisen	Glasgow, Feb 6.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
8	Centurion.........	Widdicombe..	Liverpool.
	Valiant	Durham	Havre.
	Deccan(s).........	Gaby	Southampton.
	Vingo la (s).........	Sayer	K. Coast & Kurrachee
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast & Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Thibet, to China, &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Assiria, to Genoa, &c.
Ship Hoogly, to Falmouth.
Ship Cape Comorin, to Liverpool.
Ship Electra, to Bremerhaven.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.			
4	Furness Abbey ......Hall	....	Liverpool, Jan 12.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
4	Ooryia (s).........	....	....
	Enterprise (s).........	....	....
	Ettrickdale	....	....

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—73 bales cotton, Tarachund Setaram; 550 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 89 bales cotton, Megjee Hunsraz.
Turkish Empire—150 bags galls, Morarjee Hurry and Co; 48 bags myrabollams and 101 bags bedanuts, Poonja Nursey; 270 bags linseed, Knoop and Co; 86 bales hemp, Morarjee Poonja; 40 bales hemp and 50 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 56 bales cotton, Nensey Currumsey; 75 bales cotton, Karuldass Tricumdass; 43 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 100 bales cotton, Vundravun Poonsee.
Helen Scott—190 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 321 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Prince Frederick—341 bags myrabollams and 152 bales hemp, Narorjee Mooljee; 159 bags myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum.
Philosopher—100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Kheronese—107 bales cotton, Hurjeevan Lilladhur; 5 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dava.
Britannia—59 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Boadicea s—37 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee; 75 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckeerchund; 33 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 250 bales cotton, Bhimsey Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsey and Co; 32 bales cotton, Ruzubally Allyruza; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Culliangee; 40 bales cotton, Motichund Jaychund.
Spartan s—100 bales hemp, Moorarjee Poonja; 50 bales wool, Davabhoy Culliangee; 16 bales cotton, Munsookram Nandass; 47 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gooculdass Culliangee; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 132 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Rushby and Co; 55 bales hemp, Deval Jairaz; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 21 bales wool, Cursondas Nensey; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 51 bales cotton, Nerrondass Hurridass; 51 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 100 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee.
Trinacria s—800 bags wheat Finlay Scott and Co; 30 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow; 250 bags wheat, W and A Graham and Co.
Hospodar—257 cwts coir yarn, Shamjee Pudonsey.
Monte Moro—195 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co.
Cape Comorin—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Vixen s—70 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass; 585 bags rapeseed, Pursotum Luckmedass; 100 bales hemp, Dayal Jairaz.

FOR LONDON.

Launderdale—174 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Leeladhur.
Glengyle s—55 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co., 13 bales cotton waste, Dhurumsey Veljee; 15 boxes cloves, 3 cases cardamoms and 10 chests indigo Hajee Ally Ahmed.
Deccan s—6 bundles E teeth, Goolam Hoosein Currimbhoy; 1 box gold bar and coins, and 8 boxes silver coins, the C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR NEW YORK.

Annie Lowrey—1,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rivernith—3,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bergen s—57 bags coffee and 87 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 250 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
A S Davis—115 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Hoogly—15,000 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
St Andrew—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lord Eslington—150 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Kashgar s—350 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 105 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s—300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—100 bales cotton and 2,850 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Consett s—30 bags groundnuts, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—3,750 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Walls Castle—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Assiria s – 2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers,

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—250 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 148 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 260 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·701
Temperature of the Air.........	84 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.........	77·8
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·6
Minimum do. do	80·1
General Direction of wind.........	WSW, SSE, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.........	262

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1266 Glengyle (s), Kayll—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee.
1400 Britannia, Hamilton—W Nicol & Co.
1900 Cape Comorin Haswell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1558 Circassian, Clarke—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Robertson—Edward Bates & Co.
1118 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1625 Hospodar, Whitmore - Knoop & Co.
1400 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1089 Khorasan, Connell—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1059 Philesopher, Evans—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1502 Turkish Empire, Adamson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

865 Boadicia (s), Smith—N Manockjee & Co.
1157 Monte Moro (s), Irving—Finlay, Muir & Co,
916 Spartan (s), Cooper Killick, Nixon & Co.
1242 Trinacria (s), Hutchi on—W. & A. Graham & Co.
821 Virginnia Schillizi (s), Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1022 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—D. Sassoon & Co.
1097 Zampa (s), Lawson—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR HAVRE.

1385 Sierra Morena, Kennedy—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

851 Lauderdale, Bice—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
782 St. Andrew, Dick—Gaddum & Co.
281 Wild Wave, Batchelor—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

1128 River Nith, Fisher—Knoop & Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.

1047 Dinapore, Yexley—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1289 Bargany, Wood—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1200 Hooghly, Seiders—W. Nicol Co.
1207 Lady Lisgar, Hughes—Wallace & Co.
718 Maitland, Pope—Wallace & Co.
1139 Marathon, Jones—Finlay, Muir & Co.
876 Nio (s), Potts—N. Manockjee & Co.
1153 Seringapatam, Carrey—Wallace & Co.
1443 Windsor, Reaume—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

831 Ottawa (s), Thompson—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE

1399 A. S. Davis. Ford—Farnham & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Moddrell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1 30 Bergen (s), Bue W Nicol & Co.
1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1332 Phineas Pendleton, Nicholls—Farnham & Co.
1572 Valiant, Durham—W. Nicol & Co.
1150 Winona, Bray—Farnham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails 29th May.
1515 Kashgar (s), Baker—Mails, 15th May.

FOR ANTWERP.

1296 Ga'atea (s), Baker—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

996 Consett (s), Whittaker—Sir C. Forbes & Co,

FOR GENOA, &c.

1135 Assiria (s), Boselli—C. Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE.

1150 Lord Eslington (s)—Volkart Brothers.
1311 Minerva (s)—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

752 Annie Lorway, Gales—Wallace & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

934 St. Bernard, Tallock—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1671 Thibet (s), Eastley—Mail, 15th May.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

547 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.
1707 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa bin Califa.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa b n Califa.

FOR BREMERHAFEN.

668 Electra, Thomson.
626 Wall's Castle, Brown—The Captain.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

51 Algofar, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1164 Alpine, Dodds—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, McFarlane.
969 Assyria (s), Heasman—B. I. S N. Co.
1289 British Army, Wilkinson—R. Steuart & Co.
1427 Breadalbane, Cowell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1208 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1014 Edward Kidder, Peterson.
101 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Edward Bates & Co.
1457 Erin's Star, McFee
1145 Europa, Thisen.
618 Futtay Salam, Machon—Hajee Abdool Noor Mahomed.
973 Gainsborough, Carter—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
378 Iona, Kilgour.
1079 John Clarke, Pendleton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1299 Lady Dufferin, Fea—M. Nusserwanjee.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels—Nicke's.
899 Marlborough, Sampson.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1809 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
158 Snire (s), Forman.
1102 Seaforth, Rowley, Finlay, Muir & Co.
923 Staffa, Burns—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1697 Star of India, Bailey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1496 Stornaway, Storm—W Nicol & Co.
1149 Sulina, Starkey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1284 Star of Germany, Wilson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1226 Wm. McGilvery, Nickels—Farnham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS

611 Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Inglis—M. Nusserwanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
538 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1407 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Hideman (s) 4, Clapton.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Grey, Lieut., Bombay 3rd Hussars, on——, from——.
Cockall, Surg Major, Bombay Ind Medl Dept, on furlough, from Neemuch.

MAY 7.

Flood, Surg, Bombay Army Medl Dept, on sick leave, from Dinapore.
Mitford, Lieut, Bengal 73rd Regt, on leave, from Subathoo.
Bisset, Capt, Madras R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Romilly, Lieut, Madras R E, on leave, from Negapatam.

MAY 8.

Vaughan, Major, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Surat.
Iredell, Lieut Col, Bombay 16th Regt N I, on leave, from Nusserabad
Barclay, Lieut Col, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Smith, Lieut, Bombay 30th Regt N I, on sick leave, from Jacobabad.
Ross, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, from Deolalee.
Younghusband, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from Lahore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

Grey, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on——, to——.

MAY 8.

Fassan, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Army Medl Dept, on sick leave to England.
Robert, Capt, Bengal General List, on leave, to England.
Cannon, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Ind Medl Dept, on Medl Cert, to England.
Bond, Col Bombay R A, on leave, to sea.
Turner, Major, Bombay S C, on leave, to England.
Mitford, Lieut, Bengal 73rd Regt, on leave, to England.
Ffrench, Col, Madras S C on furlough, to England.
Iredell, Lieut Col, Bombay 16th Regt N I, on leave, to England.
Romilly, Lieut, Madras R E, on leave, to England.
Jones, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to Dohad.
Fuller, Col, Bombay R E, on duty, to Aden.
Barclay, Lieut Col, Bombay 66th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Ross, Capt, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, to Deolalee.
Younghusband, Col, Bombay S C, on furlough, to England.
Sexton, Major, Bombay Asst Qr Genl, on leave, to Matheran.
Smith, Lieut, Bombay 30th Regt N I, on Medl Cert, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 2nd May 1876.)

With the sanction of Govt. Lt T E Spencer, 1-3rd Foot, is permitted to resign, at his own request, his S C probationary appointment in the 6th N I and is to rejoin his battalion forthwith.

The C in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battalion 12th Regiment—Lt R T E Dowse to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Baker, who resigns, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 15th April 1876.

3rd Native Infantry—Surgn M D Moriarty, M B is confirmed in medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Maj Reed, dated 19th April 1876.

6th Native Infantry—Capt W Atkins, 2nd Wing Subn, to be 1st Wing Subn, and to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Birch.

Lt C M FitzGerald 1st Batn, 17th Regiment, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Spencer, who reverts to the 1st Batn 3rd Foot, dated 2 d May 876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery—Capt T Burnett to rank a Captain from the 22nd June 1870.

Royal Engineers—Lt W North to be Capt from the 8th Feby 1876

Lt A D McArthur to be Capt from the 16th Feby 1876.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn Maj St J Killery to rank as Surgn Maj from the 22nd Se t 1870.

Surgn C F Churchill, M B, to Surgn Maj from the 31st March 1876.

Surgn R W Davies, 72nd Highlanders, to be Surgn Maj from the 31st March 1876.

The following officers having passed Parts I and II examination B, have completed their qualification for appointments on the Regtl, Genl, and Personal Staff of the Army, laid down in G O 275 of 1873:—

Lt Col W Rowlandson, 34th Madras N I; Maj J K Clubley, Madras S C; Maj F B Boone, Madras S C; Maj J Ewing, Madras S C; Maj E M Norie, Madras S C; Maj T N Walker, 32nd Punjab Pioneers; Capt A D Butter, Bengal S C; Capt W E Chambers, Bengal S C; Capt R M Clifford, 18th Bengal Cavalry; Capt H M Evans, 43rd Bengal Light Infantry; Capt J W A Mitchell, Bengal S C; Capt G J Skinner, 3rd Bengal N I and Capt A C Toker, 19th Bengal N I

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the quarterly committees held on the 3rd April 1876 are declared by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee agreeably to the provisions of Sec 23, Bengal Army Regulations:—

Lt R C Hart, R Engrs; Lt H H Hart, R Engrs; Lt C H Morris, 1-14th Foot; Lt H N Webb, 54th Foot; Lt M W Battye, 59th Foot and Lt F G Kinloch 92nd Foot.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 21st April 1876, directing Surgn Maj W Eddowes to take medical charge of the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regt, on his arrival at Dehra, relieving Surgn W E Griffiths.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 17th April 1876, directing Col H D Manning, Comdt 25th N I, to assume command of the station, vice Maj Genl D M Stewart, C B, proceeded on inspection duty.

2 12th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 13th April 1876, appointing Lt J C R Glasgow to act as Adjt, vice Lt and Local Capt C Hely, proceeding on leave.

Dated the 15th April 1876, appointing Lt G H Robinson to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 12th idem, vice Lt A J Watson, proceeded on leave to England, and during the absence of Lt G Shields, on duty at the Darjeeling convalescent depot.

10th Bengal Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 4th March 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from furlough of Capt A England, 3rd Sqdn Officer:—

Capt A England, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, vice Maj O Barnes, Offg 2nd in Comd.

Capt D M Strong, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer.

Capt S D Barrow, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn.

Lt A Purlton-Bennet to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn.

6th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd March 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on Col G Holroyd, Comdt, having vacated the command on attaining to Col's allowances:—

Col W Q Pogson, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj R H Inglis, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

Capt A G Handcock, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt W J A Birch, Qr Mr to officiate as Adjt.

Lt T E Spencer, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

24th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 12th April 1876, appointing Lt H B Prichard 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 7th idem, vice Lt J J Money-Simons, proceeded on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1-3rd Foot—Lt A E Ommanney, (Instructor of Musketry), to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

1-8th Foot—Surgn Maj G Auchinleck, M D, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

44th Foot —Lt G H Powell to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

48th Foot—Lt F M Maycock to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Qr Mr J Knox, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot—Capt and Local Maj W Clements, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Lt E L S Charlton, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

10th Foot—Maj H Lock, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Capt P Justice, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt Col J T Harriss, (Comdt 33rd N I,) to Mussoorie, from the 8th May to the 8th Aug, on private affairs, under Rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875. [The first two months will be on full staff pay under Clause III of the subsidiary rules.]

Maj R E Boyle, (Comdt 17th Bengal Lancers,) to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lt A W Jameson, (Qr Mr 19th N I,) to Mussoorie, from the 1st May to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under Rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875. [The first two months will be on full staff pay, under Clause III of the subsidiary rules.]

Madras Staff Corps—Lt Col W Weldon, (Comdg 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving Allahabad, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj W R Wallis, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn Maj R O Hayden to England from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Surgn T J P Holmes, M B, (attached to the 2-60th Foot) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, May 6)

The privilege leave granted to Mr W Craggs, 1st class Apothecary, in Civil Medical charge of the Chanda Dist, is cancelled at his request

Lt Col J C Wood, Depy Comr, Chhindwara, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him, on the 24th April afternoon, making over charge of the Chhindwara Dist to Capt H H H Hallett, Offg Depy Comr

Mr F St C Williams, Extra-Asst Comr, Harda, reported his departure on the furlough granted to him per Steamship Strathleven, which sailed from Bombay on the 1st instant.

Mr H E M Impey, Extra-Asst Comr, transferred to Raipur, reported his arrival at that station and assumed charge of his duties on the 27th ultimo, after noon.

Capt H H H Hallet, Offg Depy Comr, Chhindwara.

Under Sec 6 of Act XV, of 1872, the Chief Comr is pleased to grant a license to the Rev M H Nicholls, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Jubbulpore Dist, to solemnize marriages within the Central Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F E Godfrey, Depy Examiner, P W Accounts, appointed to the P W Dept, Central Provinces, in "Gazette of India" Notification No 171, dated 5th April 1876, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 28th idem.

Mr Mark Anthony, temporary Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred temporarily from the Jubbulpore to the Kanhan Division.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, May 4.)

Lt J A L Montgomery, Asst Settlement Officer, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer, Jhelum, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st March 1876, vice Capt E G Wace, proceeding on furlough.

Lt C F Massy, Asst Comr, Attock, is appointed Judicial Asst of the Rawalpindi Dist, and in invested, under Sec 3 of Act XIV of 1875, with the powers of a Depy Comr.

Col H A Dwyer, Depy Comr, Shahpur, reported his departure from Bombay on the 24th April 1876, on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 194 dated 24th Feb 1876.

Mr H W Steel, Judicial Asst, Sialkot, is invested, under Sec 3 of Act XIV of 1875, with the powers of a Depy Comr.

Surgn-Maj S C Courtney, Offg Civil Surgn, Peshawur, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 1st Feb 1876 vice Surgn-Maj H W Bellew, C S I, appointed Residency Surgn of Nepal.

Surgn W Battersby, 5th Punjab Infantry, is appointed Civil Surgn of Abbottabad, with effect from the 17th April 1876, vice Surgn-Maj J R Johnson, proceeded on furlough.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Leave—Maj A M Saunders, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for six months, from 29th April 1876, to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to "Gazette of India," P W Dept, Notification No 108, dated 4th March 1876, Lt J Kellie, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Derajat Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 16th April 1876.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, May 6, 1876.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:
Mr W N Boutflower, Offg Inspr, 2nd Circle Dept Public Instruction, N W Provinces, twenty days' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties by Mr R A Lloyd.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments and posting:—

Mr B W Colvin, Civil and Sessions Judge, Mainpuri, to officiate as Secy to Govt, N W Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr A Colvin, or until further orders, with effect from 1st May, 1876

Mr G L Lang, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Fatehpur, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Fatehpur, during the absence of Mr S S Melville, or until further orders.

Mr D C Halkett, Joint Mag officiated as Mag and Collr, Meerut, from the 18th to the 21st April 1876, both days inclusive.

The Services of Mr J White, Asst Mag and Collr, Moradabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Foreign Dept.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Notification No 172A, dated 21st March, 1876, Surgn E B Gardner, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Military Dept, to officiate as Civil Surgn, 2nd class, and to proceed to Jaunpur, with effect from the 8th April, 1876, vice Surgn-Maj C Hatchell.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to notification No 491 E, dated 27th March last, Messrs. R N Hodges and W Smart, Asst Engrs, 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Fatehpur Dist, Allahabad Provincial Division, on the 17th ultimo.

Leave for five months without pay, is granted to Mr C Twidale, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Etawah Dist, Agra Provincial Division, with effect from the 1st June, 1876.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr N A Graydon, Asst Engr, returned on the 8th April 1876, from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 44E, of 8th Jan 1876, and joined the Office of Suptg Engr, 4th circle, on the 18th idem.

Capt P S Marindin, R E, Ex Engr, 1st Division, Agra Canal, is granted privilege leave for two months and 29 days, with effect from the 14th May 1876.

Mr E J Jones, Ex Engr, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, 1st Division Agra Canal during the absence of Capt P S Marindin, or until further orders.

With reference to G O, P W Dept, Buildings and Roads Branch, No 536 E, of 3rd April, 1876, Mr C W Eastwood Supt, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch Secretariat, rejoined the office on the afternoon of the 13th idem. The remaining portion of the privilege leave granted him in Notification of the P W Dept, Buildings and Roads Branch, No 120E, dated 16th Feb 1876, is cancelled.

Mr P Nelson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Personal Asst to Chief Engr of Irrigation, N W Provinces, rejoined his appointment on the April, 1876, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 309 E, of 17th Feb 1876. The unavailed portion of his leave is cancelled.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FINLAYSON—May 8th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of D. Finlayson, Esq., of a daughter.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876.

THE announcement we made yesterday, that the Bombay Government has at present under consideration the propriety of introducing a Bill relating to the Inspection of Prime Movers, as a supplementary measure to the present Bill for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, should have a peculiar interest for the mercantile portion of the community. We know it is the opinion of many practical men that this kind of legislation is already overdone, and that what the rising industries of this country want is a little judicious letting alone. A correspondent this morning forcibly expresses these views, and betrays the irritation which mill and machine owners in this Presidency feel at having their business affairs interfered with by Government officials. His letter shows that it is the opinion of at least one section of the public that there is no occasion whatever for a Bill to provide for the regulation of prime movers, and we are strongly inclined to join issue with his views. We are as opposed to over-legislation as the modern philosophers to whom our correspondent refers, and we think that the evils arising from too many laws do most harm in India when they occur in connection with young industries. In England legislation regarding manufactories or the persons employed in them can generally be depended upon to be safe, because none but people having an intimate knowledge of the subject to be discussed are appointed to consider it in Select Committee, while both in the House of Commons and the public press it is discussed and thoroughly ventilated by practical men. In India the conditions are different. Here it is possible for a Viceroy and his Council of civilians to retire to their country house on the hills and pass a measure of the greatest importance to the commerce of all India without thinking it necessary to take into their confidence a single man of practical commercial experience. Here we see the comedy seriously enacted over and over again of appointing military men and civilians to form Select Committees for the consideration of subjects which could be more satisfactorily dealt with by merchants, manufacturers, or even by tradesmen. If a Tramways Bill is in contemplation, a Colonel or a Major-General becomes the principal ornament of the Select Committee; if a Bill to provide for the inspection of steam boilers on sea or land is looming in the distance, the inevitable civilian guides the deliberations of the Select Committee. And so on. Legislation conducted on such principles cannot be considered altogether trustworthy, and it is no wonder that practical people, when they hear rumours of laws about to be created concerning machines, manufactories, or manufactory employés, shudder and betray symptoms of uneasiness and melancholy forboding. Our correspondent "Leave Well Alone," is evidently one of these people. Dissatisfied already with the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, he now sees in his mind's eye a Prime Movers Inspection Bill, and, as a matter of course, more meddling with young industries, more petty tyrannies enacted by little officials, more vexation, and possibly more roguery. Let us hope he may be disappointed, and that his worst fears will not be realised.

Cotton, which has already proved such a delusion and snare to the commercial community of Bombay, has also been the cause of some of the least satisfactory bits of legislation which our local Government has performed. It has roused grandmotherly protectors who follow it with outspread hands from its first uncertain steps in the fields to the moment when, for the good of humanity, it is torn by machines and translated into new shapes. Cotton is responsible for the Cotton Frauds Act; indirectly it was the cause of the Boilers Inspection Bill; and now, we presume, it is about to tempt our legislators to experiment in another doubtful piece of law-making. There was great justification for the Boilers Inspection Act, and Government had good grounds for passing that measure notwithstanding the strenuous opposition which was given to it by the representative of the mercantile community, the Hon. Mr. Bythell, who spoke on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. Several reckless natives were known to have purchased old and worn out boilers, to get them patched up, and then to work them at a high pressure in ginning factories. The result was, that several fatal accidents occurred. One accident, in particular, that took place in Broach, was accompanied by such great loss of life that the Government of Bombay was bound to inquire into the matter and take such steps as it considered necessary to protect the lives of individuals who were at the mercy of unscrupulous or intensely careless individuals. Moreover, the experiment of using boilers in great numbers throughout the Presidency was only in its infancy, and natives knowing little of the serious effects that corrosion and incrustations cause in boilers had claims, on public grounds, to be protected against themselves. Certainly there may have been evils to be feared in the carrying out of the Act, and we remember that during the debates in the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Bythell brought forward some serious charges against the same Inspector whose name is now before the public in such an unsatisfactory light. It was said that Mr. Moylan, by employing incompetent subordinates to work certain boilers that he had previously condemned, had been the cause of machines being smashed because they had persisted in working them at a greater pressure than they could stand. Mr. Moylan gave the Government some explanations regarding his conduct which it chose to consider satisfactory. Whether these were right or wrong we do not care at this late date to inquire. It is sufficient for us to consider that the intentions of Government in introducing the Boilers Inspection Act were good and honest, and that under ordinary circumstances, outside of the culpability of certain individuals, it would have the good effects which its promoters anticipated. We daresay it has done a great deal of good. It is impossible to estimate the number of lives that it may have been the means of saving, but judging from previous experience it is only fair to presume that it has been the means of preventing a number of disasters. In short, the only grounds upon which the introduction of such a measure as a Boilers Inspection Bill can be justified is the necessity of saving human life from the ignorance of inexperienced or careless individuals. Such a justification cannot be advanced in behalf of a Prime Movers Bill. The only great danger from machinery arises from boiler explosions, and this is all that a Government can be expected to provide against. Taking danger, therefore, as the groundwork of legislation, we fail to see how any Government has a right to legislate with regard to the supervision of prime movers. If an engine that is worked by a steam boiler breaks down, it breaks down, and there is an end of the matter. It does no harm to anybody but the person whose works are stopped. The whole of the machinery in an establishment may be stopped, but the result is a loss only to the owner or to the people whom he may engage. No danger can occur to human life. As well might the Government endeavour to regulate the running of locomotive engines because a bullock or a man may occasionally be run over as legislate for the inspection of prime movers because an occasional accident may happen from them through carelessness. When we hear of Government attempting to regulate the working of prime movers, we expect to hear next of its taking the whole of the machinery of an establishment Bill for the regulation of prime movers is introduced, the next thing we shall expect to hear is Government taking every mill under its care, and guaranteeing a certain dividend to the shareholders. Perhaps it may even determine to appoint puttawallas to collect outstanding bills, or to take the entire management of every mill or manufacturing concern into its own hands. Such proceedings would certainly be as reasonable as the introduction of a Bill to provide for the inspection of prime movers, and we hope that the Government will be advised in time and not make grandmotherly legislation a farce. If prime movers break down no loss of life is involved, and the owner who loses the time and labour of his employés is the only sufferer. Why, therefore, Government should seek to interfere in a matter which only concerns owners is more than we can imagine. We should advise it in all earnestness to consider that if the Steam Boilers Act, which had a certain amount of reason to justify its existence, has already caused public scandals, such an Act as a Prime Movers Inspection Act would cause many thousands more. We do not want to see useless appointments created for the benefit of needy individuals. Let owners of machinery be left alone, and they will soon find out what is to their own benefit. But introduce enactment after enactment to coddle them into using good machinery and to instruct them how to use it when they get it, and we say that the next step for grandmotherly legislators to take will be the appointment by the strong legal arm of the country of stokers, clerks, machine-workers, and heaven alone knows what. We should like to see public opinion expressed strongly upon this matter. Our correspondent to-day opens the ball, but he has not said all that can be said about such abuses of the functions of legislators as would be contained in a Prime Movers Inspection Act. We say let owners of machinery alone, and if they do not do the best thing to improve it, it is their business and not the Government's.

THE APOLLO BUNDER.

THE gathering last evening at the Apollo Bunder, when passengers by the mail steamer were leaving the shore amidst the hearty good wishes of their friends, was more than usually fashionable and numerous. The bunder head was excessively crowded with carriages, through which a passage could not without difficulty be obtained. The friends of Dr. Mackenzie and Mr. J. M Maclean, who were among those who left Bombay yesterday, and both of whom were most handsomely greeted at the dinner given at the Byculla Club on Saturday evening, had mustered strongly at the wharf to wish them *bon voyage*. Among many others present on the occasion we observed Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Messrs. W. G. Hall, A. C. Gumpert, J. Gordon, Burton, Hamilton Maxwell, Captain Morland, Dr. Weir, Mr. L. R. Reid, and several Parsee gentlemen who had assembled specially to bid Mr. Maclean Godspeed.

OVERDONE LEGISLATION—THE PROPOSED PRIME MOVERS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Modern philosophers tell us that the civilization of the human race has been more retarded by statesmen than by any other class of the community. Could we secure the services of one of these philosophers to warn the governing authorities in India as to the harm they do by making laws, whose action is simply obstructive of progress and must be repealed when a wiser generation comes to see the folly of their predecessors, we should save this country years of oppression.

There is little doubt that our Indian statesmen have introduced many laws, which may have been found suitable for the regulation of European communities, but are utterly unsuited to the wants of the natives. Those in power will not admit that such is the case, but to unprejudiced Europeans, who have opportunities of learning the opinions of all classes of natives, this seems clear and we have little doubt that time will show that they are right in their opinion.

Could we ascertain truly the motives by which our statesmen are ruled in bringing forward Bills in the Legislative Councils of India, we should find that although they are all ostensibly for the benefit of the country, much meaner ambitions are actually the cause of almost all the legal enactments.

Whether it is that every new Bill passed necessitates the employment of specially qualified servants to carry it into execution, and thus gives a certain amount of patronage to the powers that be, or that it arises from the ancient principle "that Satan finds some evil still for idle hands to do," it is difficult to determine, but it is wonderful how energetic the legislators become when they have a Bill in hand.

It is only of late years that the manufacturing industry of India and especially of Bombay has attracted the attention of Government, and what with a Factory Act and a Steam Boiler and Prime Movers Bill it would seem that there is a strong desire in certain quarters to turn their legislating skill to account in some way or other, to curb and control the enterprise of the manufacturers, and it will require all the energy and influence of the millowners to keep their necks free of the noose constantly dangling before them.

I have not the slightest doubt that our Bombay legislators are satisfied that what they are now doing with the new Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Bill is for the benefit of the community at large, but before it goes further I would ask them to consider the question very carefully, and thoroughly satisfy themselves that they are not interfering needlessly with an industry which is already the backbone of the prosperity of Bombay, and which it is the duty of Government to aid and foster in every way.

There may be good arguments brought forward for the inspection of boilers, but the power given in the new Bill to interfere with prime movers is very objectionable. It can do no good to the public, as accidents from engines are rarely attended with loss of life or damage to any one excepting the proprietor, and is laughed at by all practical men.

Let our good people now at Mahableshwur be careful of their reputation, and may they act so that they will feel assured that they do not come under the reproach of having retarded the material progress of the people over whom they rule.—I am, &c.,

"LEAVE WELL ALONE."

A TRIP TO THE KENNERY CAVES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HOLIDAYS in Bombay are to the European population in general rather melancholy affairs, and on the whole are in five cases out of six a dead failure. "Nowhere to go, and nothing to do," cries the liberated man of business as he stretches his legs out lazily, and kicks his heels in a meditative fashion against the end of the arms of his long armed chair, almost beginning to wish that his holiday had fallen on a Sunday, when the day would pass quick enough with the drive to church and back, the intermediate inspection of the newest fashions, and the enjoyment of that semi-comatose state into which the "respectable" members of a congregation generally subside during the sermon, sleepily drawing up an indistinct summary of the exact relation between the precepts and the practices of the preacher; and wondering at the wickedness of the world in general, and people who won't or don't go to church in particular. Then our victim of *ennui* who cannot fall into the oriental fashion and enjoy a *khaif*, puffs fiercely at his cigar, watching the smoke with a contracted brow and a steadfast gaze, as though he fully expected a solution of the question "what to do," to reveal itself in the curling clouds he is ejecting.

It was while in such an unhappy state of mind, and with the unpleasant prospect of a second day to be passed in a similarly unsatisfactory manner, that I resolved to visit the Kennery caves, and add them to the list of the lions of India which I have inspected. It was four o'clock, and a hasty inspection of the Railway Guide showed that the mail train left Byculla at 5.30 P. M., so there was no time to lose, but being a bachelor, that unjustly condemned section of humanity's privileges allowed me to start at once.

Twenty miles of rail carried us—*i. e.*, I and my boy, a pretty fair specimen of the things which falling from Surat, condescend to become the household shadow and spectre which daily troubles the minds and lightens the purses of the Bombay sahibs—down, or up, to Tanna. Hurrying out of the station, I found that there were but two methods available for reaching the travellers' bungalow, which I was informed was about half a coss from the railway station—I must either walk, or content myself with a gharry drawn by two pretty fairly conditioned bullocks. I chose the latter and was speedily rattling away through the long, narrow street which in Tanna, as in the majority of the small towns of India, forms at once the main thoroughfare and the principal bazaar. The moon was much too close to the first quarter, to lend much enchantment to the view, and the paucity of *gas ke tel batties* (kerosine lamps) which illumined the shops on either side, gave such little assistance to the visual organs in their attempt to discern their surroundings, that I was forcibly reminded of Pat's description of a "Child's Night-light"—"sure an' it's a light that you can't see, till you light a candle." A good many passengers, mostly of the poorer and middle classes of Hindoos, had arrived by the same train in which I had journeyed, and late as the hour was for an Indian country town, there was a goodly show of mankind passing to and fro, buying and selling or busily engaged in doing nothing in particular, in a way peculiar to the easy going sons of Ind. A little more than ten minutes sufficed to bring us within the precincts of the travellers' bungalow, and although the novelty of the drive made it not altogether unpleasant, I mentally rejoiced that civilization is making such rapid strides towards the final extermination of all such conveyances, so far at least as the pale-skinned strangers is concerned. Eight annas a head was not an exhorbitant charge for the drive, though perhaps more than the authorized fare—if there is such a thing, so I willingly added the *char paisa chirrymirry* craved by my scantily clothed charioteer. Entering the bungalow I found myself virtually "monarch of all I surveyed," and casting myself in a chair, the ungainly proportions of which suggested the idea that it had once done duty in a committee room, I leisurely perused the printed contents of two forms, which the messman presented for my inspection. One contained the ordinary rules of the Government dawk bungalows, and the other a scale of prices copied, I imagine, from that of a second rate Bombay hotel; next I bestowed my attention on the *Sircaree admi* who stood before me, the authorised retailer of the hospitality which "John Company's" successors provide for the traveller. Attired in exceedingly ill-proportioned, ill-fitting clothes of European fashion but native cut, the grey-bearded father of dishes received my orders with repeated promises of immediately executing them, and an assurance that the cheroot, which I had just lit would not be finished ere the meal would be ready. It was, however, nearly two hours before I eventually got some tea, a [illegible] and half a score of excuses for [illegible] of my order as the bazaar was [illegible] &c. &c., all of which the old man [illegible] a mixture of moral and sage refl[illegible] suspect him of having read D[illegible] sacred songs or some other comic w[illegible] I proceeded to make enquiries as [illegible] abouts of the caves, the nature of [illegible] available means of reaching them, [illegible] ranged for a guide, and that a bat[illegible] should be ready for me before su[illegible] cheroot, called for an additional [illegible] for a time into the small type and [illegible] guide book, and then yielded myself [illegible] into the arms of "Nature's soft nu[illegible]

Barely had the "greater light" [illegible] rule over the day, when I started [illegible] on foot, rejecting the messman's [illegible] hire his gharry, which he asserted [illegible] custom of the *sahib logue* on simil[illegible] about fifteen minutes' slow walking [illegible] or chapel, now used as a schoolbo[illegible] heathens of the district, and a wel[illegible] Cowasjee, we came in sight of the [illegible] a cross—symbolic of the civiliz[illegible] the Portuguese brought here—is er[illegible] ing to the right along a pretty fai[illegible] runs nearly parrallel to the face [illegible] hills; another five minutes walk, [illegible] all, brought us to the point where [illegible] road for the jungle. Passing over [illegible] path we made our way through fi[illegible] cultivation; but for the most p[illegible] coarse grass, eaten close down [illegible] the cattle, who seem to thri[illegible] it. Trees were abundant, palm[illegible] and numerous others among [illegible] kept up a constant flutter, chanti[illegible] hymn with a vigour and sweetness [illegible] delighted Mr. Taylor of miraculous [illegible] only have converted the happy li[illegible] own melancholy creed. Here a[illegible] showed itself, rather thin and sp[illegible] unlike the high solid mass th[illegible] railway-bank's side in Bengal. A[illegible] *kurwanda* bushes, with their tasty [illegible] odd gaps which occurred occasion[illegible] vegetation which lined the path by[illegible] The *Billawee-ke-Jhar*, the juice ext[illegible] of which, the natives declare to be a[illegible] for the removal of all bodily pains, [illegible] its last flowers, my boy and our g[illegible] then tarried by its spreading bran[illegible] quantity of the seeds, sufficient—[illegible] opinions of its virtues, to ease the pai[illegible] hospitals.

Shortly before seven o'clock we arrived [illegible] the mountains, and a twenty [illegible] a winding, but steep path brought [illegible] in the mountain top, where a proj[illegible] us an opportunity of resting an[illegible] enjoying the scene which lay b[illegible] itself a sufficient reward for the tim[illegible] in reaching it. Close before us [illegible] side descended until its margin wa[illegible] foliage, which stretched for miles [illegible] view was terminated by the noble [illegible] ghauts, and in the midground plai[illegible] tivated lands, and bisected by th[illegible] looking stream of which bore ma[illegible] upon its diminutive waves, and [illegible] defined line which marks the co[illegible] fire-gharry had conveyed us the d[illegible] an humble part in forming one of [illegible] which Bombay affords.

Having smoked a pipe and t[illegible] flask of cold tea—a beverage I hold [illegible] ferable to Hennessy or Exshaw, [illegible] scend the other side of the mounta[illegible] path, which wound along the side[illegible] completely enshrouded in woody ve[illegible] luxuriant type than that we had [illegible] Sol being shut out from this happ[illegible] the day, and *pani* the most valuabl[illegible] —though not an element at all—abu[illegible] overtaken by a party of *junglies*, th[illegible] ple, whose name we hear taken in v[illegible] the streets of Bombay. A *cumerbu*[illegible] sions, a puggree of excessive size, [illegible] coarse black coloured stuff, a huge b[illegible] used by toddy drawers and a small [illegible] end of a stick, precisely as Pat al[illegible] when bound on a peregrination; co[illegible] prominent features of these wo[illegible] Rambling from place to place, scraping a wretched living from the collection and sale of dried brushwood and similar precarious occupations, these bedouins of India affect to hold the villagers with whom they trade in contempt, and have the name of being at heart, if not, in fact, highwaymen, robbers, murderers and many other bad things, with all of which their villainous looks fit well.

Emerging from the thick vegetation of the ravine, we caught sight of one of the dams of the Toolsee lake, and on a hill above it the residence of the local officer in charge. The rest of the road presented nothing of particular interest, except a spring which flowed from a shady nook in the mountain side and yielded a delightful draught of pure fresh water.

From the foot of the mountain in which the principal caves are situated the path winds through a thick growth of prickly brushwood, and is so narrow that a lady's dress could hardly pass through uninjured. Here we saw a few monkeys, and my guide asserted that snakes were plentiful, but we found no trace of them; cheetahs, he added, occasionally sought for shelter in the neighbourhood of the caves, but were not often seen.

A few minutes easy ascent brought us to the long verandah which skirts the front of the great cave, which if not so replete with sculptures as that at *Garapuree* (Elephanta) is far loftier, and possesses a *daghop* of unusual size. Notwithstanding the size and arched roof of the cave, and the presence of the aisles at either side, a pistol shot only awoke a confused rumbling of sound, which was almost eclipsed by the fluttering wings of the scores of birds, whom the noise had aroused from their wonted repose in the crevices and crannies of the rock.

Of the caves themselves, nearly one hundred in number, I shall say nothing, except that the idols in some of them, particularly the largest in the Durbar cave, were daubed with fresh paint and adorned with flowers, the offerings of some recent pagan visitors, and that the ground was strewn here and there with greasy papers, broken bottles and other *debris* which bespoke the late presence of the worshippers of the three-star god. The *Travellers Railway Guide* gives its readers a pretty full account of the caves, so I will only add that good fresh water and firewood are abundant, and that those who seek a more scientific acquaintance with these relics of heathendom will find it in the "Rock-cut Temples of India" by Fergusson. To all they afford a most extraordinary sight, forming as they do a perfect town of caves, connected by level verandahs, and passages, and long steep flights of steps, but to the antiquary they afford material for many days' careful study and enjoyment. From the summit of the hill adjoining that in which the principal caves are situated, a magnificent view of the surrounding country, including Bombay, Bandora, Tanna, &c., may be obtained, but the visitor who wishes to enjoy it should make the ascent *before* visiting the caves, or defer it to another day.

An hour's rest at the caves and a leisurely walk back, left time enough to enjoy tiffin before the arrival of the afternoon train for Bombay, the entire day's walking amounting to about thirteen or fourteen miles. Gharries are useless, as at best they can only save a mile and a half of walking, but a pony, if available, may shorten the foot journey by nearly four and a half miles. A rupee to the guide, (without whom the caves cannot be found) is all that he demands, and an extra anna will—if you believe him—make him your servant for life.

A. H. B.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post*, [illegible] *Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained a world-wide reputation is manufactured by Taylor [illegible] under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the [illegible] experience of the inventors, and will be found to [illegible] an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nu[illegible] perty of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CH[illegible] AND COCOA AND MILK, are made in one m[illegible] boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cr[illegible] Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Mar[illegible] highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a sup[illegible] ble ant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double sup rfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency, and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, [illegible] Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 8TH MAY.

The Viceroy will hold a *levee* on the 27th instant, on which date the Queen's birthday will be observed.

Sir Lewis Pelly arrived at Simla yesterday evening.

Doctor Finden, of the 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed to the joint medical charge of Simla in succession to Dr. Morice.

COURT-MARTIAL AT BENARES.

ALLAHABAD, 8TH MAY.

The court-martial on Captain Crohan, held at Benares, concerning certain disbursements of public money, has sentenced him to be severely reprimanded.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT AKYAB.

The light on the new Lighthouse on Oyster Reef, near Akyab, was lighted on the 1st May.

THE BARQUE KASHGAR BURNT AT SEA.

GOA, 8TH MAY.

The barque Kashgar, from Newcastle, Australia, coal laden for Bombay, was burnt off Aguada on the evening of the 6th instant. The fire was unexpected and burnt so quickly that it gave no time to save anything. The captain and crew go up to Bombay by the Africa to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD LYTTON.

SIMLA, 8TH MAY.

Lord Lytton has quite recovered from his recent indisposition. He attended Church yesterday evening.

THE BHAMO ESCORT.

RANGOON, 6TH MAY.

The British escort arrived at Bhamo on April 30th, and was to have started for the Chinese frontier on the 3rd instant.

Mr. Grosvenor and party reached Talifoo on 13th April, all well.

RIOTING IN SALONICA.

VIENNA, 8TH MAY.

There has been some severe rioting in Salonica between the Turks and the Christians which appears to have originated in the apostacy of the Greek girl. The French and German Consuls were murdered in a Mosque. Punishment of the guilty has been promised.

THE FRENCH PREFECTS.

PARIS, 8TH MAY.

M. Picard has issued a circular enjoining duty upon the newly elected Prefects towards the Republic.

LONDON, 6TH MAY.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ult. (via Brindisi) were delivered in London to-day.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 7/16d.
Bar Silver	53⅞d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8-9/16d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£41
Chartered „ „	£15-10s. exdiv.
Do. Mercantile „	£28
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares..	£23
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85¼
[illegible] do. do.	86
[illegible] do. do.	89
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	105½
Total Coin in the Bank of France..	£78,125,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£98,250,000

WEATHER REPORTS.—8TH MAY.

CANNANORE, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind N., thermometer 86.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. 3, thermometer 86, barometer 29·98.

MANGALORE, 4-45 P. M.—Weather unsettled, wind W., thermometer max. 87, min. 81, W. B. 82, barometer 29.79.

TUTICORIN, 5 P. M.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 87, barometer 29·76.

VENGURLA, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. strong, thermometer 95.

THE Behar paper informs us that "the Lieutenant-Governor has acknowledged in glowing terms, in a *Khureta*, printed on parchment in golden letters, the loyal services rendered by the Maharaja of Domraon and Hatwa in connection with the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

THE *Rangoon Gazette* has received information that Esau, nephew of Ta-sa-kone, the late Panthay Governor of Momein, who, with about thirty of his officers, died sword in hand in defence of the last stronghold of Panthay, or Muhammadan independence, has been most cordially welcomed by Yakub Khan, the Ruler of Kashgar, and appointed to a military command. Yakub Khan, it is said, has expressed his hope that more of the Panthay refugees would succeed in making their way to Kashgar, where they would obtain military employment.

MR. KURZ, the curator of the herbarium in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, in an interesting report on the vegetable products of Pégu, expresses his belief that the mahogany tree may be raised on such alluvial expanses, as the valley of the Irrawaddy; "though the tree loses its seeding qualities to a great extent, probably on account of its being a limestone loving tree." For the same reason, the mahogany which thrives in Bengal, yields tree for tree scarcely one-tenth the quantity of seed which is produced from the mahogany in Honduras.

PROFESSOR RAYMOND, United States Commissioner of Mining, gave evidence before the Foreign Relations Committee on the 11th April, as to the condition of the Emma Mine in the year 1871. He pronounced the best and principal mine on that lode to be worth 2.500,000 dols., which might develop into 5,000,000 dols. Mr. Park was recalled and cross-examined. He stated that his acquaintance with General Schenck commenced after the negotiations with Mr. Coates began. He denied that Mr. Albert Grant was induced to join by the assurance of General Schenck that he would become a director.

THE *American Agriculturist* of September last drew attention to some Chinese ducks which had been landed in New York of a breed previously unknown in America or Europe. These ducks, it appears, had been taken there from Shanghai, where they had been hatched from eggs obtained i[illegible] The account stated that [illegible] small geese; [illegible] that a [illegible] From [illegible]

tree he may fell. In Java, a fruit tree is planted on the birth of each child, and is carefully tended as the record of his or her age. In the districts of Azimghur and Goruckpore, the late Mr. H. C. Tucker greatly encouraged the cultivation of trees, by suggesting to the landholders that they should plant six trees on the occasion of every marriage, and two trees on the birth of every child. Such a practice, if enforced by law or encouraged by advice, would commend itself to the population of India, whose natural tastes incline them to it, and in the end lead to beneficial results, especially if the more valuable descriptions of timber trees were cultivated.

THE Calcutta *Statesman*:—We notice with pleasure the appointment of a lady as Inspectress of Schools in Calcutta, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly. There has been a great want in this respect. The results of female education among us have never been properly tested by inspection, and Government and the public has been without the assurance that due inspection can give, that some really valuable work is being done for the money expended. This appointment is certainly a step in the right direction. It has hitherto been found difficult to get a lady at once willing and properly qualified to undertake the work. In the circumstances, perhaps no better appointment could have been made than that of Mrs. Mono Mohiny Wheeler, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. K. M. Bannerjee. She will have very hard work indeed if she attempts to oversee with any thoroughness the whole of the field to which she has been appointed. We trust all who are in charge of the education of girls in these districts will do their utmost to facilitate her work as much as possible. Intelligent and willing teachers can greatly lighten and sweeten the work of inspection.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* tells the following story of the King of Burma's brazen image:—We hear that a party of Tavoyers lately went up to Mandalay to have a brazen image of Guatama, in a sitting posture, cast. His Majesty, of course, was highly gratified, and issued orders that preparations be forthwith made in the Royal foundry which is within the Palace precincts. The image has been cast, and is now on board H. M. steamer Irving at Letter Street Wharf, or was, if it has not been shipped on a junk, specially chartered for the occasion. The junk is to be towed to Maulmain by a steamer, if one can be engaged. We believe the brazen image weighs four tons, so that there is a little difficulty about getting it on board a steamer. It is rather a weighty affair, and there is some fear of the tackle giving way in the attempt to ship it. If taken across to Maulmain in a small vessel towed by the Rangoon, his godship will run a great chance of having a taste of the briney, as the rate of speed of the Rangoon would cause a small vessel in tow to be submerged. We hear that any number of Burmese go daily and hourly to worship the brazen image cast by the King.

MR. PLIMSOLL addressed a meeting at Sheffield on Saturday, April 8th, on Sir Charles Adderley's bill. He said that he was not surprised at the result of the voting upon the Government measure, but he contended that if his amendment had been carried 3,500 ships which were unfit to go to sea would have been laid up and examined. It was a fortunate thing for the Government that the subject was not yet disposed of, for, with the assistance of Mr. Jenkins, M.P. for Falmouth, he hoped to get a clause introduced into the bill which would accomplish much that he himself attempted. Mr. Plimsoll said that if the Government allowed Sir Charles Adderley's bill to pass without making provisions for a systematic survey, they would commit *félo de se* and the best thing their friends could do would be to have a commission in lunacy, for if left to themselves much longer they would do themselves a fatal mischief. Mr. Plimsoll also spoke on the subjects of deck cargoes, grain cargoes and scurvy among our seamen, and expressed confident hope that his efforts would be ultimately successful. A resolution was passed expressing disapproval of the policy of the Government on the shipping question.

WE take from a contemporary an account of the success which has attended the establishment, of the Steam Cotton Mill at Indore by His Highness, Maharaja Holkar. The mill contains 10,272 spindles and 224 looms and more than half of all the yarn spun is converted into cloth of one kind or other on the spot. In the first month of the present year, the factory, notwithstanding several holidays and the shortness of the days on which work was done, produced about 32,000lbs. of yarn and 30,000lbs. of cloth. The best working months are September and October, when about 45,000lbs. of yarn and cloth in proportion can be manufactured each month. The only drawback in the mill is the want of experience of the workmen in the different processes they are required to go through; but it is hoped that this difficulty will in no long time be overcome. The example set by Maharaja Holkar is deserving of all praise, and might with great advantage to themselves, their people and their territories be copied by all our great and wealthy feudatory Princes and Chiefs. We cannot but express surprise, remarks the *Indian Agriculturist*, that the moneyed classes of other parts of India, have not engaged in similar enterprises in like manner as the capitalists of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

ACTING JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, who has on previous occasions acted as a Judge of the High Court, has again been appointed to act for Mr. Justice West who proceeds to Europe on leave.

THE CASE OF FORGED STEAMER TICKETS.—The man Hamberson Aratoon, who is charged with issuing forged tickets to passengers by a Persian Gulf steamer, is not a Jew as stated in the report of the case but is an Armenian.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Mahadoo Bapoo, a cart-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for torturing his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Two hack buggy drivers, named Chimma Essoo and Rama Ittoo, were yesterday fined Rs. 2 each, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of rash and furious driving at Walkeshwur on Saturday last.

EXECUTION.—The convict Gopal Appa, condemned at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court for the murder of a woman at Cammatteepoora, will be executed this morning between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on the gallows erected at the west front of H. M.'s Common Jail, Oomercarry.

BUFFALOE FIGHTING.—Two Mahomedans, named Oomroodeen Dadoomea and Abdool Curreem, were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for fighting buffaloes on the public thoroughfare by the side of the Baboola Tank Road and thereby causing an injury to a Mahomedan boy.

THE GLEE SOCIETY'S CONCERT.—The Concert at the Town Hall, given by the Glee Society, will take place to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock. We understand that this Concert is likely to be more than usually attractive. Tramway cars will run up to the Town Hall, on the [illegible] recently opened, and will be in attendance at [illegible] Concert on the same spot.

[illegible] Hants, of the [illegible] and George [illegible] were each [illegible] House of [illegible] at the [illegible]

of 1859. First, with assaulting Captain T. Burns at sea on the 9th February 1876; second, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on the 4th January 1876; third, with embezzling two pieces of canvas valued at Rs. 2-8-0 at sea, belonging to the said ship Staffa. On Captain Burns being sworn to give evidence for the prosecution, the defendant applied to His Worship to postpone the hearing of the case to enable him (defendant) to procure counsel for his defence. The Magistrate complied to the request and postponed the hearing to this day.

STRAY DOGS.—On the first of last month a notice was issued by the Commissioner of Police that "dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs will be destroyed." This edict is proving to be this year as destructive of the lives of dogs that are not "straying in the streets" as a similar edict last year was. On Saturday night a very favourite and valuable little dog which followed some ladies from Taylor's Hotel was poisoned. It was only absent a short time and returned to the hotel to die. This little animal was a great pet, and as much as Rs. 100 had been offered for him on more than one occasion. By no forcing of the meaning of the Act could this unfortunate dog be said to have been "straying," and surely the police officers whose duty it is to poison stray dogs might be told to ascertain first of all that the dogs they destroy are not pet dogs, but really and truly "dogs found straying in the streets."

SMALL-POX IN POONA.—We regret to learn that there is still a good deal of small-pox in Poona; chicken-pox also prevails extensively among children. It seems to be a mild kind of small-pox to appearance, but on microscopic examination the pustules are found to be quite different.—*Deccan Herald.*

LORD NAPIER.—We are glad to state that by the latest news received from Lord Napier of Magdala, we learn that His Lordship's health had greatly improved on the voyage to Suez, and that His Lordship was able to attend to matters which he had not been able to arrange before leaving India.—*Id.*

MAHABLESHWAR.—We learn from Mahableshwar that the weather is still warmer than the visitors at that delightful region desire it to be. The beautiful white mists begin to lie in the valleys of a morning as if giving warning of the approach of the monsoon. Those who get up before sunrise may see them in perfection, but the sun soon dispels them by its fierce heat. The hills are very busy just now; and picnics, morning parties and dinners, with occasional little dances are all on foot to the delight of the young folks of the station. The departure of Mrs. Mackenzie from the station is much regretted as she was ever so ready to oblige visitors by her advice and ready help. Mrs. Mackenzie has gone to England. The Superintendent is busy with the new wells, and at such a season as this when there are so many visitors and so few showers of rain, attention to the water supply is very much required.—*Id.*

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR" ON "POLITICAL AGITATORS."—So far as we could, we have always expressed our pointed and unqualified disapproval of the language and behaviour of political agitators. They go about the country, sowing seeds of discord between the native and European communities. And yet these mischievous people would have us believe that their efforts are patriotic and disinterested—directed to the welfare and happiness of the people. This talk went down with a large—a very large—part of the people. But there are indications of a happy change in this direction, and we perceive that our educated countrymen now entertain more liberal views on all public questions. It was only three weeks ago that the Bombay public of all classes turned out in a body to protest against an objectionable measure, in a spirited but moderate tone. There is no fear of our falling back to our old habits and disposition It was some three years ago that Mr. Nowroji Furdonji was preaching in the streets of London against the misconduct of individual Englishmen in this country, while millions of his wretched countrymen were undergoing all the horrors of famine in extensive parts of Bengal. We think we can date from that period the growing unpopularity of this agitator and his colleagues. It is somewhat satisfactory to notice that in a manner he himself has exposed his own ignorance, and that his undue and intemperate zeal in fostering discontent among the people landed him at last in a disagreeable position. But we must admit that there are people who have not yet been convinced that the support which they give to this mischievous class will ultimately com in the way of the social and political progress of this country.—*Indian Spectator.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gaby, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Donald Stewart and Mr Heath.
For Brindisi—Mr Greig and Mr Bagshawe.
For Venice—Mr W Kreiger. Col Dillon, Mr J Campbell, Mr P L Campbell Mr Clulow and Mr Houghton.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Sunday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 4 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the Gocauldas Tejpal Hospital, 3 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 2 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Mody Bay 3, Arthur Road 2, and at Camateepoora 2 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday for Saturday and Sunday was 26, of whom 20 were Hindoos, 4 Mahomedans and 2 Parsees. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Fort, 2; Oomercarry, 2; Dhoongree, 3; Market, 3; Dhobie Talao, 1; Bhooleshwar, 1; Coombarwadda, 1; Khetwady, 2; Walkeshwur, 2; Mazagon, 3; Camateepoora, 1; Byculla, 3; Parell, 1; and Sion, 1.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.

AN inquest was held yesterday by Dr. T. Blaney, the acting Coroner of Bombay, at the Imperial Hotel, Fort, on view of the body of Captain George Theodore Gunderson, when the following evidence was adduced:—

Mr. John Alexander Greig deposed—I am a master mariner, at present unemployed, and live at the Imperial Hotel in the Fort. Deceased was also a master mariner and a temporary resident in the same hotel. I have known the deceased for several years. Deceased came to this hotel the same day that I did, that was on Saturday, the 6th instant. Deceased was sober after going out and returning on that evening. We dined together that evening in the hotel. Deceased did not drink heavily at dinner. On the following morning (yesterday) we were both out for a walk and returned at 10 a.m. Deceased requested me to accompany him on board a steamer in which he was going to take a passage home. I declined to go. Deceased was then sober. Deceased while walking out yesterday morning complained to me that he had felt badly the previous night. About 6-30 p.m. yesterday I met the deceased in the hotel. He appeared to me to be under the influence of liquor, and told me he had arranged about his passage and about some surplus ship stores which he had. He did not join me at dinner. After dinner I saw the deceased drinking once or twice in the hotel. I retired to bed about 9 or 10 P. M., leaving the deceased in company with several people. I fell asleep and was awakened by the deceased who was then sitting on the side of my bed. We had a few minutes' conversation. I advised him to go to bed. This must have been about midnight. Deceased left my room, but I do not know whether he went to bed or not. This morning about 6 o'clock Captain Forman came into my room and gave me to understand that the deceased was still asleep, and that he had given deceased some opium. Shortly after I left my room, and in passing the room occupied by the deceased, I saw Captain Forman and a Parsee standing at the bedside of the deceased. I do not know what they were doing. I went on board of a ship and returned at 9 a. m. when I was told that the deceased was dead. I did not know deceased to be a hard drinker.

Mr. David Forman said—I am a master mariner, at present unemployed, and on my way to Melbourne. I came to Bombay in command of the steam hopper barge Snipe, where I arrived on the 4th instant. I, Captain Greig and the deceased came to reside at this hotel the day before yesterday. Deceased came to the hotel about 5 p.m. yesterday and immediately went to bed. He did not undress. I occupied the same room as the deceased and no others. At 7 p.m. a servant came and summoned deceased and I to dinner. Deceased refused to turn out for dinner and I went to dinner. I did not press him as he was under the influence of liquor. After dinner I went to bed. About 8 p.m. deceased was then in his bed. About midnight I was awakened by the deceased who told me he wanted brandy. I went in search of some, but as the hotel servants were [illegible], I could get none. When I returned to the [illegible] was eating some cold dinner that had [illegible] in during the evening. I then got in[illegible] the deceased which was about him [illegible] which lasted until nearly 2 a. m. [illegible] he had mislaid his pocket book [illegible] £50. After searching his [illegible] left it in another room occupied by a Mr. White and he and I went to White's room in search of it. He found the pocket book in White's room, and then we returned to our own room. I then begged of deceased to go to bed as I wished to sleep. He went into bed, and I went to my dressing case and took a piece of opium about the size of a common pill. Deceased asked me what I was doing and I replied I could not sleep without some medicine, and that the medicine was opium. He said give me some, which I declined to do. Upon this deceased said you must either give me brandy or opium. As I could not get brandy I took some opium, about half the quantity which I took myself and mixed it with some crumb of bread in the form of a pill and gave it to the deceased, which he swallowed with some water that I gave him. I then went to bed, and before falling asleep I heard the deceased snoring in sound sleep. I slept, and about 4 o'clock this morning deceased woke me and asked me for another pill which I refused. Shortly afterwards deceased again fell asleep. I awoke at daylight and went and had a bath. On my return the servant came in with the morning tea. Deceased was asleep. I awoke him, and he said he did not want tea but brandy and soda. I said the bar was not open and I could not get him the brandy and soda. Deceased went to sleep again and I sat down to write a letter. I was disturbed in my writing by noise made by workmen on the roof of the house. I then went to the bed of the deceased and I found his face blue and he was snoring loudly. I at once gave an alarm to the hotel people and asked them to send for a doctor, as I saw the deceased was sinking, and I asked the gentleman now present, (who says his name his Herbert) to help me to walk him about. We got deceased out of bed, but found we could not walk him about as he was too heavy. We put him back in bed. I took much more opium than I gave deceased; in fact twice the quantity, and I did not think the quantity I gave deceased could possibly hurt him. I am not an opium eater and only take a pill occasionally. The box now before the jury contains about half an ounce of opium. It belongs to me and was purchased by me in China two years ago. I do not know the dose of opium. I never gave anybody a dose of opium, except the deceased. The paper now produced did contain half a dozen pills which were made up by myself for my own use. I was very friendly with the deceased. I met him once in Glasgow, and knew him here for three days. Deceased told me he had drunk an whole bottle of brandy yesterday morning. I took my pill out of the paper, but made up the pill for the deceased, not out of the mass of opium in the box. After giving the deceased the opium, I shut my dressing case after placing this opium box in it and placed the dressing case in a cupboard in our room and locked the door, leaving the key in the lock. Deceased had access to the cupboard. I was unable to ascertain whether anybody had been to my opium box. I could not see that any of the opium had been taken. I took my dressing case out of the cupboard after the death of the deceased and left it on the table. About three quarters of an hour after I had told the hotel people to send for medical assistance, a doctor came and pronounced deceased to be dead. I never heard deceased say he was tired of his life; on the contrary, he talked so well of his wife that I think he enjoyed his life.

The evidence of Mr. Henry Herbett, an actor who resides in the same hotel, was next taken, who corroborated certain statements made by Captain Forman as regards assisting Captain Forman to lift deceased from his bed in view of getting him to walk about, and that Captain Forman had told witness that deceased had been drinking and that the sleeping draft he (Captain Forman) had given deceased had disagreed with him, and that by walking him about the effect would pass off. Half an hour after he was informed of the death of the deceased.

Mr. George Gilbert White, who also resided at the hotel, next gave his evidence. His evidence went to show that he saw the deceased for the first time at 11 o'clock on the night previous. Deceased was not then drunk, but had been drinking. Deceased went into witness's room and had brandy and soda and then left. After about five minutes he was called to see deceased on the morning deceased died.

Byramjee Cursetjee, the proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, stated that deceased had been a lodger for the last two days. Deceased came to the hotel about 7 p. m, on the evening previous under the influence of liquor, but was not drunk. About 7-30 a. m he was called to the room of the deceased and saw him lying on the floor. On examining him he found he was dead. He sent for a doctor who came in about fifteen minutes and he pronounced the deceased to be dead.

The evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, was next taken. He said there were no external marks of violence on the body of the deceased. The head and neck was somewhat congested. From the evidence he heard, and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy.

At the close of this evidence the Coroner summed up the whole evidence to the jury, who after retiring for a short moment, returned with the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy."

MYSTERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL MALLESON.

(*Bangalore Examiner.*)

WE don't know whether the Government of India are aware of the deep dissatisfaction that pervades all classes of the people of Mysore in consequence of the extraordinary treatment of the young Maharajah and his brothers by the Guardian. The real cause of a late unpleasant incident at Ootacamund has now leaked out, and though to European eyes it may seem very trifling, not so is it regarded by the natives. In the first place, Colonel Malleson in direct defiance of those caste prejudices and social customs, which the Government has pledged itself to respect in the case of the very meanest of its subjects, engaged a house at Ooty, one half for himself and his friends, and the other for the Rajah and his suite. The Maharajah has not yet been converted to Christianity or whatever particular form of faith Colonel Malleson professes: and, that officer's experience of this country should have told him that in housing himself under the same roof as a high caste native, we say nothing of his rank and position, he was acting in a manner to deeply offend the legitimate prejudices of his royal charge and of the natives of Mysore in general. But as if this were not enough, we are told, and Colonel Malleson should be formally called on to contradict the statement, that he and his friends after dinner are in the habit of sending for the young Prince and his brothers, mere lads be it remembered, and endeavouring to force them to partake of refreshments, and on the lads naturally refusing horse play has followed, which in the case of one of the young brothers of the Rajah forced him to fly in perfect terror from Ooty to Mysore in a common cart. Now, it is all very well to be tender of Colonel Malleson's reputation, and no one denies that he is a very clever fellow in his peculiar line, but nevertheless we strongly object to the treatment and upbringing of the young Prince for which that gentleman is personally responsible. It so happens that a considerable proportion of the native princes of India are, and will be, for many years, under the guardianship of British officers, on account of their extreme youth. But if it becomes the fashion for them to interfere in the manner indicated above with their young charges, and to treat them to horse play it will not be wonderful, if the British name be disliked by both Princes and people. Some years ago, *Punch* published a scathing denunciation of the conduct of certain cads who, wearing Her Majesty's uniform, disgraced themselves and their profession at Mysore by conduct which was all the worse, because they happened at the time to be the guests of the good natured old Rajah. Apparently, we have improved on those days, and now horse play, and coarse practical jokes are carried on with impunity in the very household of the young Prince, and on his own person and that of his relatives into the bargain. We believe a strong effort is being made to hush up this most discreditable business. But we really don't see why it should be hushed up. Colonel Malleson may have powerful friends, but that should not screen him if he is clearly in fault. Nay more. If the caste prejudices of the very lowest of the natives are jealously respected, surely Native Princes are entitled to the same consideration.

REVIEW OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1876 77.

(Concluded from "Bombay Gazette" of May 3.)

STATE RAILWAYS.

EXTRAORDINARY.

64 THE total amount of contemplated capital outlay under this head for State Railways during 1876-77 is £2,850,000, of which £2,120,000 will be spent in India, and the balance £730,000 in England in the purchase of stores. These amounts have been fixed after careful consideration of the circumstances and wants of each Railway, and with the view of pushing forward to completion first those Railways already nearly finished, on which the earnings will most quickly afford remuneration for outlay, and next those of which the completion is for other reasons important.

65. The Rajpootana Railway has realized in 1875-76 Rs. 20,37,550 gross traffic earnings. The amounts now estimated for as capital outlay are for the completion of its workshops at Ajmere, staff quarters and the station at Agra, and will practically complete the line. This Railway, 402 miles in length, consists of single lines on the metre gauge from Delhi and Agra which unite at Bandikui, and thence goes on to Ajmere and Nasirabad. The whole of this extensive system of Railways, which has opened up a country hitherto without communications, except unbridged roads of the rudest kind, has been completed for traffic within 5 years from the date on which it was commenced and at a cost of something less than 2½ millions sterling. The authority of the Secretary of State is now awaited to a project to extend the Railway from Ajmere through Marwar to Ahmedabad in the Presidency of Bombay, and on sanction being received will be proceeded with as means become available by the completion of other projects.

66. The Holkar State Railway also on the metre gauge, is 85¼ miles long, and is estimated to cost £1,150,000. Its greater mileage cost is due to the expensive character of the works required to bridge the Nerbudda, and to effect the ascent of the Vindhya Range in order to reach the plateau of Central India. The capital expenditure now estimated for the Holkar line will put the Railway in a position to be opened for traffic from end to end with the exception of the Ghaut Section from Choral Chowki to Mhow, and the Nerbudda Bridge, both of which should be opened early in the succeeding year.

67. The Wardha Valley Railway will be completed, with the exception of the bridge over the Wauna, during the year 1876-77, 18 mil s being already open, a length of 23 miles being nearly finished, and the remaining 5 miles to Worora well advanced. The chief object of this line is to supply cheap coal to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. It has been made on the broad gauge, and it is proposed that that Company shall work it under an agreement. When finished it is estimated to cost £400,000.

68. It was finally decided in July 1874 that the Punjab Northern Railway should be constructed on the broad gauge. In the meantime the works on the metre gauge on the Grand Trunk Road were so far advanced, and the bridge over the Ravi completed, that in April 1875 the line was opened for traffic from Lahore to Wuzirabad, 62 miles. A further opening of 40 miles of the temporary narrow gauge line is anticipated during 1876 77, and the conversion throughout to broad gauge from Lahore to Jhelum, 103 miles, will also be completed during the year. The aggregate length of the 3 bridges over the Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum is nearly 3¼ miles, and the aggregate cost of them about a million sterling.

69. On the Indus Valley Railway it is expected that 150 miles will be opened for traffic during the year 1876-77, *viz.*, from Mooltan to Lodhran, 53½ miles, at the north end, and from Kotree to Sehwan, 96 miles, at the south end. The chief works on this line are the bridges over the Sutlej and Indus. Besides these, however, are the heavy works required to protect the line from the exceptional floods to which these great rivers are liable. To one of these exceptional floods (a similar one it is said was experienced 50 years ago) the line was subjected in August of last year from the spill of the Sutlej, and about 50 miles of the embankment and works were more or less damaged. The question of the best mode of overcoming the difficulties attaching to these flood incursions is now undergoing careful investigation. Whether the short sections of this Railway which are expected to be opened for traffic during the year 1876-77 should be worked by the State or by the agency of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company has occupied the attention of the Government, and is not yet settled. The gauge of this Railway like that of the Punjab Northern was changed from metre to broad, and though this has caused some extra expense, it will not materially delay the construction of the works which are being pushed on to completion as rapidly as possible.

70. The Northern Bengal Railway from Sara on the banks of the Ganges to a point at the foot of the Darjiling Hills, 205½ miles, is well on to completion. It is expected that a section of 75 miles will be opened for traffic during 1876-77, and the remainder of the line in the following year. Arrangements are being made for a steam-ferry over the Ganges and for the construction of a Railway about 13 miles in length from Poroda on the Eastern Bengal Railway to Damookdia opposite Sara. The Northern Bengal Railway is on the metre gauge, but the short section from Poroda to Damookdia south of the Ganges will be on the broad gauge, as the break of guage will necessarily with the least inconvenience take place at the crossing of the river.

71. The Neemuch State Railway, the total length of which is 302½ miles from Indore to Nasirabad, is under construction at present only throughout its first section from Indore to Rutlam, 85 miles. The portion of it from Indore to Oojein, 35½ miles, is to be opened during 1876 77, and the remainder, 49½ miles, to Rutlam by December 1877. The Section from Rutlam to Neemuch, 93¼ miles, will then be proceeded with. The Section from Neemuch to Nasirabad 134 miles, will then only remain to connect Central India by the shortest line with Delhi and Northern India.

72. The Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley metre gauge Railway is from Rangoon to Prome, 161 miles. This project was sanctioned in September 1874, and is expected to be opened throughout in June 1877. During 1876-77 a length of 50 miles can be opened after the rains at the Rangoon end of the line.

73. The Sindia Railway intended to connect Agra with Gwalior is a broad gauge line, 72 miles long, the principal work on which will be a large bridge over the River Chumbul. This Railway has only just been commenced, the contract for its construction having been recently given to Messrs. Glover and Co. of Bombay.

74. The Tirhoot Railway was closed for traffic from the 12th June to the 1st November 1875, and it is expected to be kept permanently open henceforward. But some work has still to be done in making portions permanent, in altering the alignment of a part, and in the construction of a branch from Somastipur to Mozafarpur. It is expected that this Railway, the total length of which, as at present under construction, is 71 miles, will be completed during 1876-77.

75. It is thus anticipated that, during the year 1876 77, 424 miles of Railway will be added to the length of State lines open for traffic, and a further length of 325 miles be so far advanced as to be opened early in the succeeding year.

ORDINARY.

76. The net earnings for the year 1876-77 are estimated to reach a sum of £142,000, or about 75 per cent in excess of those of the year just past.

The estimates have been cautiously made, and there is every reason to believe they will be reached.

It will be observed that both the Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nalhatee State Railways are expected to be worked at a loss, owing to expenditure in India and England on rolling-stock and sleepers.

The traffic on the Rajpootana State Railway has grown so rapidly that, having in view the additional rolling-stock, of which it has stood greatly in want, and which has been furnished, the increased estimate of net earnings appears fully justifiable.

For a similar reason, and in consideration of abnormally high working expenses during the past year owing to heavy charges for demurrage and compensation, a considerable increase in the net revenue of the Holkar Railway is anticipated.

On the other Railways the increase of open mileage is expected to yield the net earnings estimated.

SURVEYS.

77. The expenditure on these is to be met from ordinary funds

The object of the Tirhoot Survey is to investigate and estimate for the construction of a Railway to connect Tirhoot and Northern Behar with the Northern Bengal Railway at some point between Runepore and Jalpigoree.

This, with the extension also under survey towards Goalpara and Gowhatty in Assam, will connect populous tracts with regions in Assam greatly in want of development by labour.

The Establishment for the Western Rajpootana Survey is maintained to make petty improvements such as may be found necessary in the alignment of the projected Railway, for the construction of which the authority of the Secretary of State has been asked.

The small expenditure on account of the Hooblee and Carwar Survey is merely for the purpose of keeping down jungle, so as to secure the work already accomplished in the survey for that line, and to be ready to take up the project at any moment.

For the further development of the Province of British Burmah, surveys are to be prosecuted for Railways from Rangoon to Sittang and Toungoo, and from Prome to Allanmyo opposite Thyetmyo.

It is intended to push on to completion the Railway from Jhelum to Rawalpindee, and surveys for the extension thence to Attock have already been put in hand, and will be continued during the ensuing year.

78. It is considered desirable to revive the project for a chord line of Railway to connect the North-Eastern and South-Eastern extensions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, east of and above the Ghauts; and provision has been made to survey the line between Dhond and Munmar in order to the preparation of complete estimates. Besides securing the traffic with Bombay from being interrupted by an accident to either the Thull or Bhore Ghaut incline of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the construction of a chord line between Munmar and Dhoond will cheapen the cost of coal supplied from the Worrora Collieries to the railways south of Poona, and enable it to be used with economy to some extent even on the Railways in the Presidency of Madras.

79. A project for a Railway from Nagpore to Chutteesghur has for some years been under the consideration of Government, and has lately been submitted for the orders of the Secretary of State. An extension thence eastward through Raipore, Bilaspore and Korba to Ranchi, and on to Raneegunge, or some other suitable point on the East Indian Railway will be made the subject of investigation when survey parties are available.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

LAND AND CONTROL.

80. The amounts budgetted for under Land show a considerable decrease as compared with the Budget for 1875-76, except in the cases of Bengal and Oudh.

The small increase in Bengal is for compensation for lands taken up on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways to the extent of Rs. 22,000, and a further provision of Rs. 15,000 is made for compensation for lands which may have to be taken up during the year. The remainder of the increase is to meet the running requirements of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Company, for which Rs. 1,10.000 is required.

The amounts under control which represent the cost of the establishments of the Consulting Engineers and Government Examiners show a decrease in every case but Madras, where there is a small increase of Rs. 5,500.

CAPITAL BUDGET-ESTIMATES.

81. These show in all cases, except those of the South Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhund Railways, on which considerable construction works are still in progress, credit balances, or, in other words, that the payments to Government to the credit of Capital will exceed the withdrawals. The Secretary of State has been asked to authorize the construction of a Branch Railway from Moradabad to Ramnuggur by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company as part of the Railways provided for in their contract, and surveys are in progress for a proposed extension from Moradabad to a junction with the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway at or near Saharanpore.

REVENUE BUDGET-ESTIMATES.

82. In the year 1876-77, it is anticipated that the results will be more favorable than in the year just expired, which has been marked during its passage by much depression in trade at various periods. The late and short crop of cotton in Bombay has seriously affected the traffic receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula, which in other points justified the anticipation of more favourable results. The depression in the jute trade has similarly affected the receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway, which, however, now show signs of improvement.

The Jubbulpore Line forming the link between the East Indian Railway Main Line and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has felt the depression which has told to a certain extent on both its neighbours.

83. The traffic of the Madras Line was very seriously diminished by the extensive breaks upon its line from various bridges having given way in consequence of heavy floods and inundations in the early part of the official year 1875-76. These breaks have been repaired. The carriage of large quantities of laterite and stone for the harbour works in the Madras roads will to a certain extent improve the revenue of the Company.

The attention of the Madras Government has also been recently given to the best steps to be taken to improve the traffic of the Madras Railway, and it is hoped that a more satisfactory revenue will be the result.

The net receipts of the South Indian Railway were considerably under the anticipated amount, due entirely, it may be said, to the fact of a shorter length of line than was expected having been opened during a sufficient period of the year to have any important effect upon the earnings. This disappointment is due to the difficulty in obtaining labour in that part of the country. The supply is limited, and the ordinary pay of labourers does not appear a sufficient inducement to a comparatively well-to-do and contended people. A considerable length of line, however, 215 miles, has been opened on this Railway during the year, 97 in September 1875, and 118 in January 1876, and the increase of traffic during the later weeks of the year justifies favourable anticipations of the future of this Railway.

84. The progress of the traffic on the Bombay and Baroda Railway has been steady, and it may be hoped will continue so. The Western Rajputana Railway projected to connect Ajmir with Ahmedabad may be expected to bring a large accession of traffic to this line.

85. The traffic of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway shows prospects of improvement. The actual receipts of the Railway earned from passenger and goods traffic were in excess of the estimated amount, but not to the full extent shown in the Regular Estimate for the year 1875-76. Of the large increase of 46½ lakhs shown in the net receipts over the Budget-Estimate, 36½ lakhs are due to a transfer from Revenue to Capital of certain charges on account of reconstruction of the line broken up by floods in 1871 and 1872, these having been previously charged to Revenue. The remaining 10 lakhs represent actual increase of traffic.

86. The general result of the Public Works Budget for 1876-77 is an estimated improvement, or, in other words, a decrease in the burden to the State of guaranteed interest of £328,468 as compared with the Budget-Estimate, and of £119,128 as compared with the Regular Estimate of 1875-76.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published as a Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

A rough on the Aintree race course stole five bottles of champagne from a travelling sutler's cart. The reckless fellow drank the contents of one. He has since died in horrible agony.

THE PRICKLY COMFREY.

(*Indian Agriculturist*, May 1.)

"No more lean kine, tottering tats, translucent sheep, or spectral camels! Plant the *Symphytum Asperrimum*—or the *Caucasian Prickly Comfrey*—throughout the length and breadth of the Empress of India's realms." So writes the London correspondent of a contemporary. The writer believes this Prickly Comfrey, fairly tried, may have much to do with the progress of India, probably not less than cotton has in times past, at present and in the future. Good grass land yields 8 tons of green cut fodder to the acre, lucerne 40, rye-grass 50, vetches 20, but this Asiatic plant, growing more rapidly and luxuriantly than any other soiling crop, gives from 80 to 120 tons, being *deep-rooted*, it is independent of weather and climate, for in the driest and hottest seasons it will afford several heavy cuttings when all other vegetation is either burnt up or at a stand-still. It comes in earlier that any other crop, and lasts longer, continuing to afford forage until it is cut down by severe frosts—a calamity not likely to overtake it on the Indian plains. The cultivation is simple and inexpensive, suitable alike to the shallow pocket and the narrow capacity of the Koonbee, and it may be planted in any soil deep enough to allow of the downward penetration of its roots, and at any time of the year. It is propagated from shoots or suckers above and round the root stems, called crowns, and cannot be grown from seed; a thousand of these crowns can be purchased for £5, and they will suffice to plant about a quarter of an acre. Every morsel of these crowns will grow, and the roots themselves can be chopped into small pieces and dibbled in with the certainty of their growing also. A most accommodating plant is this Prickly Comfrey, and it has brought with it all its Siberian hardiness. Manure is not absolutely necessary, but it is thankful for it. It derives most of its sustenance from moisture, sending its massive rooks deep down in search of food. Like artichokes it delights in its own decayed leaves to feed upon. One acre is found sufficient to feed eight milch cows for half the year, and in one spring and summer, it has yielded four crops. It is perennial, and in one instance has declined during fourteen years. Horses, *brood mares*, foals, cattle, and live-stock of all kinds, do not take very kindly to it at first, but they soon come round to it. The leaves as they reach maturity, when they weigh about an ounce each, are torn off without injury to the coming crop. The curative properties of this particular species have long been known. It is valuable as a *febrifuge* and as a *diuretic*. Milch cows thrive upon it in a very remarkable degree, their constitution is improved, and they are, when fed almost entirely upon it free from the ravages of lung, foot, and mouth disease, and are strongly fortified against epidemic. Even the useful pig fattens on it, either in its dry or green state, and game also harbour under it. About 8lbs a day to each horse in summer produces marvellous effects. Mr. W. Brabazon says—"I had a valuable hunter, who, after a severe cold, broke out with button farcy, and nearly died; he was cured at the veterinary hospital and sent home a miserable object—his coat all covered with dry scabs, and scarcely able to walk. My steward, being afraid to put him out to grass, had him put into a detached stable, where he was loose, and allowed nothing but Prickly Comfrey, which at that time (first week in May) was in blossom; at first the horse would hardly eat it, but in a couple of weeks he would come neighing to his stable-door at feeding time: at last the stable-boy attending him told my steward that the horse was (to use a phrase) jumping out of his skin. I came down to the country at this time and went to see the horse; his coat was now falling off him in great flakes, and under it he had a beautiful new coat like velvet; at the end of two months, on this food, he was perfectly recovered and in splendid condition. I find this a first rate food for carriage horses, along with a very small quantity of hay, and their usual measure of oats, as it never purges, and gives them a fine coat. I also found the cows that were fed on it gave much more milk than the others, although they were all on good pasture. I think the Prickly Comfrey would be invaluable as food for brood mares." Another gentleman who has tried it (it must be the *true Symphytum Asperrimun* of the Caucasus, and not the *Symphytum* indigenous to Great Britain) says:—"Cutting the plant bare, and partially drying it or perfectly doing so mixed with chaff, will bring horses rapidly into condition. Cows are shy at first, but soon take a great liking to the plant. Fowls, sheep, pigs, and rabbits eat true *S. A.* greedily."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

RUSSIAN TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

THE *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg publishes at interesting article on the foreign trade of Russia. "It appears," says the writer, "from the trade reports on 1865 and 1874 that though our foreign trade is yearly increasing to a considerable degree, our imports continue to exceed our exports. During the last ten years our European trade has increased almost threefold; but our Asiatic trade has risen only by about 20 per cent., and this rise is due entirely to the imports, the exports having actually diminished. . . . This shows that as regards certain of the goods we produce we are unable even to compete with Asiatics. It is also to be observed that one-half of our export trade is now in corn, while ten years ago corn only formed a third of our exports. This rapid development of our corn trade has its disadvantages, for our exports may at any time be considerably reduced by a very abundant harvest in the countries which we supply. The best way of providing against such a contingency is to reduce the price of our corn abroad to the lowest possible figure; and this has been done to a certain extent by the construction of railways. There are other means, however, of attaining the above object—such as the amelioration of roads and water communication, and the promotion of agricultural improvements—which have been entirely neglected. . . . The fact that out of 198,000,000 pounds of goods which were transmitted in 1874 by railway to the harbours and frontier stations of the empire 139,000,000 or nearly 70 per cent., consisted of corn, shows what importance should be attached to this subject. Another point which calls for serious attention is the decline of our manufacturing industry. During the last ten years the imports of manufactured goods into the empire have increased from 34,000,000 to 118,000,000 roubles, or by 237 per cent., while the exports to Europe have decreased from 4,300 000 to 3,900,000, and those to Asia from 4 600,000 to 3,400,000. This fact lamentable as it is, is not surprising, for the development of Stock Exchange speculation during the last few years has made it impossible for our industry to flourish. People will not build or enlarge factories and seek a market abroad for their goods at the risk of much trouble and expense without very great profit, when they can make a fortune either by taking part in a railway concession, founding a company, or investing in speculative stocks." A further cause of the decline of Russian industry is, thinks the writer, the unsatisfactory working of the customs tariff, which does not afford a sufficient protection against the country "being inundated with foreign goods." "It is a melancholy fact," he says, "that the principal manufactures which we obtain from other parts of Europe are metallic, woollen, and linen goods, all the materials of which we possess at home; and it is even more to be deplored that we are no longer able even to export as much of some of our manufactured goods as we used to do. In 1865 the value of the linen we exported was 1,226 010 roubles; in 1875 it was 577,000 only. The value of the woollen goods we sent into Asia in 1865 was 3,000,000 roubles; in 1874 it was 1,500,000 only, and so on."

ORDEALS AND OATHS.

THIS was the subject of the "Friday Evening Discourse" (April 7) at the Royal Institution, delivered by Dr. E. B. Tylor, F. R. S. There was a large audience of members and visitors. The lecturer traced the origin of ordeals and oaths back to that stage of civilization when social order was becoming more settled, and when the wise men were trying to get over the want of truthfulness by devising guarantees stronger than mere yes and no. They were introduced that wrong-doing might not be backed by false witness, and that covenants should not be broken. The two intellectual orders of primitive times advised in the matter, each after the manner of his own profession. The magician undertook with his symbols and charms to try the accused, and to bind the witness and the promiser. The priest said, I will call upon my spirits, and they shall find out the hidden thing, and shall punish the lie and the broken vow. Magic is based on a delusive tendency, arising out of the association of ideas, to believe that things ideally connected in our minds must, therefore, be really connected in the outer world. Religion is based, on the doctrine of spiritual beings, demons, and deities, who take cognizance of men and mingle in their affairs. It is necessary to keep in view this distinction between magic and religion in their nature and origin, if we are to thread our way through a set of complicated proceedings in which magical and religious elements have become mixed in the most intricate ways, as well they might, considering how the professions of sorcerer and priest have overlapped, and have been often combined in the same persons. On the whole, the ordeal was the earlier and underlying element, while the religious factor was apt to spring up later, often only taking up and consecrating some old magical process. The ordeal and the oath are not only allied in their fundamental principles but even run into one another in their use. Oaths were made to act as ordeals, and ordeals brought in as tests of oaths, yet they are best considered separately. Ordeals were proceedings for the discovery of wrongdoers while oaths were of the nature of declarations or undertakings. Quite childish in its simplicity was the *rationale* of the ordeal. Appeal is made to it to decide which of two men has acted wrongfully. There being no evidence of the real issue, a fanciful one, which can be settled, is taken instead. Thus, in Borneo, when two Dyaks have to decide which is in the right, they have two equal lumps of salt given them to drop into water, and he whose lump dissolves first is in the wrong. Or they put two live shell fish on a plate—one for each litigant, and, squeezing lime-juice over them, the verdict is given according to which man's mollusc stirs first. In the Sandwhich Isles to detect a thief, the priest hallows a dish of water, and the suspected persons being brought near one by one, the water trembles at the approch of the guilty man. This was compared with the old European notion of the executioner's sword trembling at the approach of a murderer. It was then shown how the religious notion was imparted into the magical ordeal, illustrations being given from the Hindoo ordeal of the balance. The accused is weighed to a nicety, and the balance is next invoked, and his scale may sink if he is guilty, the load on his conscience being here associated in idea with material weight. The balance is here a God. It was shown that a sort of survival of this old Aryan rite was kept up in England as late as 1759, when a suspected witch at Aylesbury, Susanna Raynokes, was weighed against the Church Bible. Other forms of ordeal were analogously explained—*e. g.*, the classic usage with the sieve and shears, which was christianized with that of the key and Bible. The ordeal of "swinging a witch" by throwing the suspected person into a pond was traced to an old Aryan theory—that the pure water rejects the guilty, who comes up accordingly to the surface; and our ancestors, ignorant of the distinction between weight and specific gravity, used to wonder at the supernatural power with which the water would heave up a thief or wizard even if he weighed 16 stone. In no ordeal was the religious element so conspicuous as when the innocent person was supposed by Divine help to walk over nine red-hot ploughshares, so as to carry the red-hot [illegible], or drink a dose of deadly poison [illegible] none the worse for it. Explanation of the facts was not always easy in these cases, but paint might have had something to do with many such vindications of innocence and simulated poisons with others. Looking at the subject from the statesman's point of view, the survey of the ordeals of all nations enables us to judge their practical effect for good or evil. Their basis, being mere delusive imagination, when honestly administered they have decided, rightly or wrongly, by sheer accident. If the key and Bible were set to work to pick out a thief out of a dozen people, it would, of course, be 12 to 1 against a right decision. In trial by combat it was 2 to 1. It was a curious fact in the history of ordeals that trial by battle, which is common to man with the lower animals, should have held its ground as a legal ordeal so far down into the civilized ages. The abuse of ordeals, as a fearful engine of priestly power in Calabar, throughout Africa generally, and more or less in the other continents, was next largely illustrated, and the general conclusion was reached that at best they were useful delusions or pious frauds; at worst, the wickedest of human deeds. The subject of oaths was next fully treated, especially on the religious side, and considered as a riper development of the ordeal. Discussing the question as to taking the evidence of children on oath, Dr. Tylor had heard from the eminent jurist, Dr. Gneist, of Berlin, that according to the new German Rules of Procedure, expected to come shortly into force, children under 16 may give evidence without oath at the discretion of the Judge. The lecturer added, amid much applause, that in these days there is a simple rule which an Englishman will do well to act up to—Don't be beaten by a German."

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

Teheran, Feb. 26.

WE have lately had some more particulars regarding two schemes for the regeneration of Persia. One, submitted to the Persian Government last summer, has for its author a member of a well-known London firm. This gentleman had travelled over an almost unknown route between Ispahan and Shushter, and had on the road seen a means of making a fortune both for his firm and the Persian Government. It consisted in working the oak forests of the south-western provinces and in navigating the Karun River as far as Muhamreh. The firm also offered to work at their own expense the naphtha springs forty-five miles east of Bushire, and take into their management the pearl fisheries of the coast and islands between Bushire and Bunder Abbas. They offered to the Persian Government 10 per cent. on all net profits, the Government, of course, taking at the same time, the usual duty of 5 per cent. on all exports. Of these four schemes only one was found practicable. The oak forests did not belong to Government to give into other people's hands; the pearl fisheries, if worked by a European firm, would, it was thought, be profitless to the present fishermen; and the scheme of navigating the Karun gave too much trouble to the Persian Government.

Another scheme was submitted to the Shah in a note dated the 28th of October last by Dr. Tholozan, the medical adviser of his majesty. This note treats of the present poverty of the country and the means of preventing total ruin. Written by a medical man, the note begins:—"Governments as well as individuals have sicknesses and periods of suffering of different kinds; some are incurable, and follow irresistibly their providential course; others have a possible and perhaps easy cure." The note then speaks of the impoverishment of Persia and the steady diminution of specie, and says that it is only in the last twenty years that this poverty and this scarcity of the precious metals have become so apparent. The cause is the old, old song—"few exports and too many imports." All cotton goods come from England; cloth comes from Germany; sugar, iron, copper and many other articles come from Europe The reason of this is, the small import duty of 5 per cent. on all European goods fixed by the Turkman Chai treaty in 1828. European goods can be brought into the country to sell at a much less price than Persian goods could ever be manufactured at. The country has now no cash whatever. Two other causes have intensified its poverty, the silkworm disease and the famine; during the latter, according to the doctor's estimate, one quarter of the population died. "There are many doctors and many remedies for the different evils of this world; there are remedies worse than the evil itself." Such a remedy is debasement of coinage. To borrow money is also bad, and would certainly lead to ruin—look at a case in point, Turkey. Persia was 200 years ago like Turkey at that time: the treasuries were full and the country was rich; but now treasuries, country, people, all poor and moneyless. Nor has Persia need to borrow; she has no wars, and does not want a powerful army. The doctor says he has seen persons in Europe who would be willing to lend money to Persia, but borrowing money is a very bad principle. The only means of preventing the ruin of the country is a steady development of industry, agriculture, and exports of raw produce and manufactures. As to the development of industry, the doctor says that labour is cheap in Persia; food is cheap; the Persian workmen are sober and clever imitators; it would be easy for them to compete with the European market, but the Persian Government would have to impose no taxes or duties on trade, manufactured goods, or exports for at least three years. The carpets and felts of Persia are better and cheaper than those articles in Europe; but the Persian workmen should make a few alterations in the style of ornamentation, and revert to the ancient patterns, which are more liked in Europe: the same remark applies to cotton goods and silks. The author of the note further recommends the manufacture of wine, and remarks: "But to respect the prescriptions of the Koran, and not to wound any religious susceptibilities, it should be stipulated with the manufacturers that the wine was to be made only for export and not for interior consumption. Only Armenian and Jews should be employed in the manufactories." He also mentions olive oil as an article of export. Agriculture should be developed principally near the Caspian and the Persian Gulf. Turkish tobacco should be grown in Ghilan and Mazunderan for the supply of Russia. The plantations of cotton, sugarcane, oranges, and citrons should be increased, and rice should be less grown, as rice plantations are not very profitable and not conducive to the good health of the population. The forests of Persia should be conserved, but it should first be well understood which forests are Government property and which not. The Persian forests contain many rare woods much prized in Europe. The duty of 5 per cent. on imports is useless; it neither protects produce nor augments the treasury. The Turkman Chai treaty should be revised, this 5 per cent being the ruin of Persia. If the Shah would only interest himself seriously in the matter, the doctor could find eminent lawyers in Europe who would produce reasons sufficiently valid and strong and equitable to compel the attention of the European Governments. Russia gains most from Persia; can she wish to ruin the country The present Emperor, the most humane and enlightened Sovereign of Europe, would probably sanction the revision of the commercial clause of the Turkman Chai treaty, and then, the import duties being raised, industry would flourish, the country become rich, &c. Thus ends the note. Dr. Tholozan's idea of curing the country of its poverty is, therefore, just what Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" condemned. "In consequence of the notion that wealth is money, and money wealth, all the different nations of Europe have studied every means of accumulating gold and silver in their respective countries. This they have attempted by prohibiting the exportation of money, and by giving bounties on the exportation and imposing restrictions on the importation of other commodities, in the hope of producing what has been called a 'favourable balance of trade'—that is, a trade in which, the imports being always of less value than the exports, the difference is paid in money. The attempt to force such a trade has been as vain as the trade, if it could have been obtained, would have been mischievous." Prohibiting the exportation of money has been tried in Persia—after several European firms had nearly drained the country of specie. Some years ago merchants buying goods from Russia were ordered to pay in cotton or silk, not in gold or silver. The silk supply began to fail, and the Persian traders soon had hardly anything but cotton to give in exchange to the Russians. The latter, knowing that the Persians could not do without their goods, and that they could get cotton anywhere else, would only accept that commodity at a low price, which was literally 20 per cent. less than the market price at Teheran.

At a meeting of Ministers Dr. Tholozan's project was considered, and the doctor was asked for a detailed scheme. The scheme was drawn up, and the concession has been offered to Dr. Tholozan. The first proposes to build and repair the great dam over the Karun, at Ahwaz, in Khuzistan; the waters of the river will then irrigate the surrounding plains, a population will soon be brought to the place, and, with help by way of grain, easy taxes, &c., it is hoped the province will become what it was in ancient times. Ahwaz, or Adinia, or Hormuzshehr was till the tenth century one of the principal cities of Western Persia. It paid to the Sassanians a yearly revenue of £2,000,000 and to the Arabs £1,200,000. Ahwaz is now a pitiful village of mud huts with about 600 inhabitants; and the country around it on both banks of the river is arid and almost uncultivated. It is said that a bad fever has a constant existence there, and that the climate is mortal to strangers. This is probably exaggerated, but that the climate is bad is certain, and the doctor will have some work to do in his right capacity.

We have now a regular post to Europe once a week. A letter weighing half an ounce costs 50 centimes from Teheran—that is, 25 centimes international European postage and 25 centimes internal Persian postage. Newspapers cost 5 centimes for internal postage. It is hoped that as soon as the Persian postal administration joins with the European administrations the internal rates will be reduced. The route is via Tauris, Tiflis, and Russia.

There are now two mint establishments in Teheran. The great mint, with steam machinery and dies made in Europe, and Austrian mintmaster and assistant, does nothing; at the rival establishment, in the arsenal, a small machine worked by hand strikes several thousand 10-centime pieces per day.

The Conseil d'Etat continues its sittings. Three times a week important State affairs are considered, and perhaps something will result.

The Shah has expressed a wish to go to Meshhed this spring; he will, as at present arranged, leave Teheran in two months and return in the autumn. Some regiments of infantry and some guns have been ordered to be kept in readiness.

Muslin, Leno Net and Rep Curtains French Cretonnes and English Chintzes Felt, Tapestry, Brussels and Velvet, 27 inches Wide Carpets; Cut patterns of the above forwarded. Brass Curtain Poles, Rings and Finals. Ashantee Hammocks, Wool Bullion Fringes Fancy Brass Nails. Coloured Cloth. Legs and Tops for Monkey Tables. Bullion Curtain Holders, Silk Ottoman Tassels, Cords and Fringe, Lace and Crochet Antimacassars. WATSON & CO., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

(Saturday Review.)

We are familiar enough in all times and places with the pilgrimages of those who go to keep a feast in the places which they deem holy; but there is something which has at least the merit of novelty in a pilgrimage to keep a feast in a place which the pilgrims are bound to deem most unholy. When a body of Ultramontanes go to Pontigny to worship St. Edmund, they undoubtedly come under the head of those who worship they know not what. But the mistake is simply one of fact; they have, through some process of invincible ignorance, mistaken a champion of England for a champion of Rome. But as to the place which the Pope and all his works must hold in the estimation of a body of Wesleyan Methodists one would have thought that there could have been no mistake whatever. Surely he must be Antichrist, or the Beast, or anything else that Frederick the Second and Gregory the Ninth called one another. Surely all that he does—above all, all that he does in the way of religious worship—must come under the head of what our outspoken forefathers prayed against under the name of "the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities." Yet here we have before us a circular advertising a select party of Wesleyan Methodists and friends of the Wesleyan Missionary Society who are going, strictly in their Wesleyan-Methodist character, to keep Easter in the very home and centre of abomination. They are, to be sure, to do other things on the way, and at Rome, on Easter Sunday itself, it is not forgotten that "there will be services in the Wesleyan Chapel, conducted by the Rev. H. J. Piggott, B.A." But the local worship of the place is clearly held out as a counter-attraction:—"On Holy Thursday there are usually special services in the Sistine Chapel, &c., as also on Good Friday and Saturday." So "on Easter Sunday there are also services of a most important character in the Cathedral of St. Peter." "Services of a most important character" is a phrase of the most beautiful vagueness, and leaves it open whether they are important for good or for evil. Still these important services are clearly held out as amongst the attractions of the place. The slight hint of difficulty that "their exact order and time can only be obtained on arrival at Rome" can only be meant to put expectant pilgrims on their mettle. Now there is something very strange in all this; we cannot think that the prophet Daniel would have announced to the Jews at Babylon that at a certain time and place there would be services of a most important character in honour of Bel, or a great feast of which the Dragon would partake in person. We cannot conceive an apostle advertising services in honour of Jupiter, or Augustine or Paulinus advertising services in honour of Woden. If they had done so they would surely have done it in subtlety after the manner of Jehu, or in open defiance after the manner of Coifi. But here we have a whole Wesleyan pilgrimage going to mystic Babylon in order to partake of the devotions of the Man of Sin. There is of course no reason on earth why a Wesleyan Methodist should not, just as much as any other man, go to Rome, and see St. Peter's and everything that goes on in it, if he does it simply as a man and not as a Wesleyan Methodist. But here is a party of Wesleyan Methodists, distinctively organised as Wesleyan Methodists, a party who will have nobody in their company except Wesleyan Methodists, or, at the very least, friends of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, who set forth on purpose to keep Easter, with the Pope himself if he chooses to turn out of his supposed prison, at all events with those who may appear to act in his stead. The thing is the very oddest that we ever came across. "Care," we are told, "has been taken in framing the plan that the Sundays should be spent at suitable resting-places." Rome therefore is a suitable resting-place for Sunday, and especially for Easter Sunday; or rather, which is perhaps, nearer the truth, it is a suitable place for a Sunday without rest. On the other Sundays in the course of the pilgrimage rest is distinctly spoken of. Sunday, April 2nd, "will be spent as a day of rest at the delightful locality of Mentone." Sunday, April 9th. "will be spent as a day of rest at Naples," and there will be services at the Wesleyan Chapel by the Rev. J. W. S. Jones. But on the Sunday which is to be spent at Rome there is no mention of rest. Between the services in the Wesleyan Chapel and the services of a most important character in the Cathedral of St. Peter, there will most likely be no time for rest. And, after once getting to the bad place of all, the rest of the programme seems to be in some measure tainted. Sunday, April 23rd, will indeed be "spent as a day of rest at Venice;" but there is no hint of any Wesleyan services, while there is a hint that "the fine old churches of the city can be visited." In short, it would seem to be a painful truth that even Wesleyan Methodist pilgrims, when they once get into such Babylonish quarters, are tempted to do at Rome as Rome does, and that some traces of the evil habits picked up at Rome are likely to stick to them, at least as far on their homeward road as Venice.

The whole thing is about as funny as it can be. The "proposed tour of a second select party of Wesleyan Methodists and friends of the Wesleyan Missionary Society" is advertised in the most artistic fashion of advertising, with lines of various lengths and letters of various forms. The largest letters of all announce that the object of the tour is "to visit the French and Italian missions under the care of the Rev. John Wesley Close and others." The faithful are invited to the tour as "affording both ministers and laymen an opportunity of visiting our missionaries, and encouraging them in their work carried on in the Italian cities." But it would seem that the mention of the Italian cities was too much for the writer of the circular. There are indeed Wesleyan missionaries in those cities, and they are carrying on a work; but the mention of the cities themselves seems at once to put to flight all remembrance of the missionaries and their work. Immediately after the word "cities" comes a dash, and the advertisement goes on, in a somewhat spasmodic style, as if its composer had felt, like Gray's bard, the visions of glory crowding too fast upon his aching sight. Our extract ended at the word "cities;" the advertisement goes on—of course we do not attempt to reproduce the typographical varieties—with a sublime contempt of all ordinary punctuation. "Crowded with historic memories, and surrounded by associations possessing a living interest. Comprehending the grand natural scenery of the Riviera; the orange groves of Sorrento; the islands of the Bay of Naples. Visiting the most renowned cities of Italy. Viewing the wonders of nature and art; A picnic to the world-famous Villambrosa [*sic*], the paradise of Italy. And returning by the Mont Cenis tunnel to Paris and London." And so, when we come to the more detailed account of the proposed journey, it is sad to see how much the latter part of the programme prevails over the former. There must surely be some degree of backsliding when there is so little about the missionaries and their work, and so much about the renowned cities of Italy and other such-like worldly attractions. In fact, though, as we have seen, there is an occasional reference to Wesleyan chapels and services in them, there is not a single reference to the Wesleyan missionaries and their work. That work, it seems, is carried on, among other places, at Milan. But how can the pilgrims visit the mission in that city when they arrive there on Monday afternoon? "When the Grand Cathedral"—does St. Ambrose pass for another Cathedral which is not grand?—"the finest and most elaborate Gothic edifice in the world," will be visited. On Tuesday "the party will leave Milan by morning train, and arrive at Turin so as to afford time for visiting the principal attractions of that city the same day," as they start again for Macon at 9 A. M. on Wednesday. This really leaves very little time indeed for the missionaries at Milan to take any sweet counsel with their pilgrim brethren. Nor do matters seem to be any better at the other places, Paris, Florence, Naples, and Rome, where it seems that missionaries are also quartered. In short, as soon as the cities, the picnics, the wonders of nature and art, have once come in sight, the missionaries pass away, or at most only turn up on Sundays as a counter-attraction—a feeble one we fear—to the "important services" at Rome and the "fine old churches" at Venice. Instead of the pilgrims being in any way constrained or invited to visit the missionaries, it would seem to be only on the Sunday to be spent at Naples, when "the services at the Wesleyan chapel by the Rev. J. W. S. Jones" have no counter-attraction held out against them, that there would be a moment left for the most zealous pilgrim to visit any missionary, if he should feel ever so much inclined to do so. We really think this is hard on the missionaries at Paris, Milan, Florence, and Rome, who are thus in a manner put out of the synagogue by the pilgrims who so unkindly hurry past them.

The programme itself is in no way different, except in the occasional mention of days of rest and Wesleyan chapels, from any other ordinary tourist programme. Strike out those one or two notices, and all, it would seem, might be done just as well by a party which was not entirely restricted to Wesleyan Methodists and the friends attached to Wesleyan missionary institutions. In fact, Wesleyan Methodists seem to go about in very much the same way, and to go and see very much the same things, as people who are not Wesleyan Methodists. This is in truth nothing very wonderful. We know of no reason why a Methodist should not behave himself at home or abroad in exactly the same way as any other man. Only, if so, why should there be this amazing pother about Wesleyan Methodist tourists? Why should there be a party entirely restricted to Wesleyan Methodists, got together for the object of visiting Wesleyan missions, but which after all seems not to be going to visit any Wesleyan missions, but is going to do exactly the same as tourists of any other denomination or of no denomination at all. People of quite different religious views often meet in the course of their travels, and sometimes even deliberately set out to travel together. Experience shows that people who must look on one another as highly heterodox can go through the renowned cities of Italy without finding their religious differences trouble them in the least, and without wishing to exchange their companions for others who might be ready to take their own particular test. Why should people make picnics to Vallombrosa, and carriage trips to the more distant points of Rome, in the special character of Wesleyan Methodists? This state of mind is beyond us. We do not know whether there is any special meaning in the fact that the tour is to be managed, not by Messrs. Cook and Co., but by "the eminent Tourist Directors Messrs. Gaze and Sons," and it is highly satisfactory that the promoters of the scheme are able to announce that "the terms quoted are, at the lowest possible figures." It was Messrs. Cook who took another party of pilgrims to Pontigny; so one is tempted to think that they are perhaps not looked on as orthodox enough to "conduct" a party entirely restricted to Wesleyan Methodists. But this notion seems inconsistent with the fact that the important services of St. Peter's are held out as attractions. One might have thought that those who had led the first band of pilgrims to the shrine of St. Edmund would be better qualified than any one else to lead the present band to the threshold of the apostles.

One other proposal must be mentioned in order that we may part on good terms with our pilgrims, and give them, on one point at least, a sincere blessing as they go. One paragraph of the circular runs thus:—

> The termination of the connexional year, in the following August, associated as it will be in many cases by the separation of Pastor and people, this scheme affords an opportunity to the latter of a kindly appreciation of the exhaustive labours of the former among them by offering a means of acknowledgment which is again presented, and of which it is hoped many congregations will avail themselves.

The grammar here is a little hard to parse; "the termination of the connexional year" does not give us so clear an idea as it doubtless does to the pilgrims themselves; but we guess that the meaning is to suggest to congregations that they should supply their pastors with the means of joining the pilgrimage. Now this is really a very good hint for congregations of any denomination. We can hardly conceive a more reasonable "testimonial of respect" than for a congregation to frank its pastor through the renowned cities of Italy, or through any other lands whither health or study may lead him. A sensible pastor would, we think, value such a tribute more than being loaded with teapots and slippers, or than receiving, what some pastors have received, a presentation pew or a presentation doctor's degree.

THE TONE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Spectator.)

Most people are saying that the Government has suffered terribly since the reassembling of Parliament, and if we were living in 1866 most people would be right. There never was a Government which depended so entirely upon the Premier, and no Premier has ever lost ground more rapidly than Mr. Disraeli has done. The confidence of the educated classes in him has almost disappeared. It was supposed that, with all his idleness and indisposition to study what he calls "parochial" affairs, and tendency to "high falutin'" talk, he would lead the House of Commons well, govern discreetly, choose men carefully, and show something like courage in all matters of foreign policy. Instead of this, he has led the nation, mainly by want of nerve, into a sort of quagmire in Egyptian affairs, from which it can only escape with more or less of ridicule and mud; he has retained a distrusted chief at the head of the Admiralty; and he has affronted the dignity of the nation by affecting, in the teeth of most earnest protests, to promote its Queen. People expected him to be visionary, but in Egypt he has been weak; they pardon him for carelessness, but as to Mr. Cave's mission, he has been neglectful; they like him to be original, but about the Royal Titles he has been childishly eccentric. He has developed a perfectly new obstinacy, and always in the wrong direction. Politicians feel that their country is discredited at once by what he does and does not do, they see that petty States defy the Foreign Secretary, and they are aware in some dim way that Lord Salisbury and the Indian Government are not on good terms. At the same time, they see that external failure is not compensated by either strong or quiet administration at home. The Government jobs much more than any Government of late years. Its Estimates are perpetually going up, and yet the patent defects of the hour—the tenuity of the Army, the want of certainty as to the Fleet, the bitter discontent of the Civil Service—are in no way removed. We spend so much, although Mr. Gladstone left an enormous surplus, that a penny has to be added to the Income-tax, and yet a great and necessary policy is abandoned because France and Italy are understood in some vague way to object. As to controlling the House of Commons, the Premier seems to find pleasure in showing his contempt for it; reads to it one night a child's letter to improve its information; tells it on another that Russia has conquered Tartary, and therefore he must pass a Bill altering the Queen's style; and makes on a third, a jaunty answer which sends down the Stock of a Power he is striving to protect by six per cent. So sudden, and odd, and inconsequent are his speeches in Parliament, that his enemies doubt if his capacity is not leaving him; while his friends sit all night apprehensive as to the idea, or the argument, or the policy they may be pledged to next. He is perfectly capable of saying offhand that "the Temporal Power is the basis of civilisation," or that "the existence of Switzerland is the opprobrium of Europe," and of explaining next day that he did not mean anything. There is no certainty left about the man, least of all a certainty that he is a man of genius, and in the most difficult circumstances will discover some method of escape. Mr. Disraeli's majority has not declined, but his influence has, and that to a degree which at other times would presage the almost immediate fall even of his strong Government.

It does not presage it now, or at all events there is no certainty that it does, and the cause of that change in the effect of visible want of confidence ought to be discussed. The *Times* says it is merely want of confidence in the opposite party, a result of the national instinct that this Government must be tolerated, because there is no other to take its place. It would be a misfortune if the Liberal party, disorganised, disheartened, and exhausted, were suddenly called upon to resume power. That explanation is true, no doubt, so far as it goes, but it does not go very far. The nation does not appear to regret that it has no alternative Government, or to be anxious to influence the one it has. The Liberal party has still all the men who have so often formed strong Governments, and who, if there were but a national desire for them, would speedily form another, even if it were to be avowedly an *ad interim* and purely administrative machine. The Liberals may be disorganised, but their rivals show all the signs of incipient mutiny; they may have no programme, but Tories are professing nothing; they may be out of heart, but the Conservatives are as listless as if heart did not signify. It is the national call which puts vigour into parties, and the plain truth is there is no national call. More, there is no proof that the "legal nation," as the Orleanists used to style the electors, sees any necessity for a call, that it agrees in any way with the judgment of the educated classes. The House of Commons, in its representative character, certainly expresses no such feeling, but swarms up night after night to give the Ministers crushing majorities for proposals which out-of-doors nobody in the majority cordially approves. You could not collect a hundred men in any Club in London who approved the Titles Bill, but in the House of Commons, the first Club in the kingdom, there is a majority of a hundred in its favour.

It may be that the House is acting for itself, and does not represent its constituents; but if so, which we do not believe, that is a new and most portentous phenomenon. It is far easier and wiser to believe that the House still represents the people, but if it does, what is their feeling? Nobody can show that they approve the Titles Bill. No journal loses its circulation for denouncing it. No public meeting is held to support it. No Town Councillor thinks he shall lose his Ward by swearing audibly at it. Yet agitations against it is of the feeblest kind, as unlike the agitation which mean mischief if the cause of agitation is not removed, as anything can be. The journalists are throughout the country in particular hate the Bill, they are most outspoken against it, and as yet they have received no answer, but they are as powerless as if they were all silent. People do not take the trouble even to disagree with them. Apparently the householders do not know whether they approve the measure or disapprove it, and sit watching Mr. Disraeli as if he were the leading player in a pantomime, whom they had nothing to do but observe. They do not applaud, but they do not hiss, and for all that appears they are not even interested, but only sit on quiescent, like children in church. Keen and experienced observers say that this House of Commons differs from every other of recent years, that it has wonderfully little confidence in either party, that nobody has "got hold" of it yet, that it has not a notion what it wants, or whom it likes, or what it would prefer to do. It is an entity without a will. If Mr. Disraeli is palpably absurd, it laughs and votes for him; if Lord Hartington is admittedly in the right, it cheers and votes against him. Not that it is under strict party discipline. Discipline never was more lax, or more troublesome to maintain, or allowed more play to parties which, like the Home-Rulers, for instance, in a strong House sit abashed and silent. Nobody pretends to know accurately what the House will do, and on many subjects, notably Egypt, Ministers are as timid as if they knew they were leading a minority. The House puts no check upon them, but it gives them neither momentum nor support. As is the House, so, for all that appears, are the electors,—careless, yet not with the carelessness of indifference, rather with the carelessness of men who form opinions on a subject in which it is not their business to interfere. It would seem to ordinary men of experience that as parties in England now stand, with a Liberal Government impossible, and a coalition Government supposed to be impossible, and a Disraeli Government apparently becoming impossible, the natural solution would be a reconstructed Tory Government, but there is no more demand for that than for anything else. It is very doubtful if the electors have ever thought of such a change, if a proposal of the kind would not fill them with a dull surprise. Why should there be change? Why not stumble along without changing? Not that the electors are opposed to a change. They are only indifferent, unable to recognise as yet that they are actors, and not spectators; that if it is a game they are watching, it is a game in which they are the stakes. We suppose something or other will break up this indifference before long, but it certainly exists now, and while it exists it is useless to talk of public opinion. There is public opinion as strong as ever, but it has no longer possession of the springs of power. So far as appears, all educated men in England may be of one mind, and if Mr. Disraeli is of the other, the educated will be as powerless as so many chickens giving their opinion to the cook. He goes on plucking, and their "opinion" only makes a little row in the yard.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the ·450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, ·41, and ·38 calibre, weight 1½ ozs.

"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket.

Price List free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

THE
BEST SEEDS
Are Grown and Supplied by
SUTTON & SONS.

VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
GRASS SEEDS
} Best Quality Only.

Delivered Free to any Port in England.

PRICED LISTS POST FREE
To any Part of the World.
NO AGENTS.
SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET.

A remittance must accompany every Order, prompt dispatch guaranteed.

Packets specially selected for every Climate.
VEGETABLE SEEDS 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s., each.
FLOWER SEEDS 10s. 6d., 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s. each.
FARM AND GRASS SEEDS 84s., 10's., 200s., 400s. and upwards.

Each Assortment contains best and most suitable kinds.

SUTTON & SONS, The Queen's Seedsmen;
READING near LONDON, ENGLAND.

N.B.—Messrs. Suttons' Catalogues may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVED FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6. and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND | " PARIS.

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice........ 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the G. I. P., Nizam State, Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras
Railway Time Tables:—
 Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
 Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
 Nizam's State Railway.
 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
 Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
 Jubbulpore Extension Railway
 Khamgaum State Railway.
 Amraotee State Railway.
 Wurdah State Railway.
 Holkar State Railway.
 East Indian Railway.
 Rajpootana State Railway.
 Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
 Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways:—
  Punjab and Delhi Division.
  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
 Eastern Bengal Railway.
 Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
 Great Southern of India Railway
 Madras Railway.
 Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
 P. & O. Co.
 Messageries Maritimes.
 Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
 Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
 Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
 British India Steam Navigation Company.
 Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
 Irrawady Flotilla.
 India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares or Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay........Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad........Kellner & Co.
Bangalore........"Spectator" Office.
Bombay........Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Erutpoora........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee........"Sindian" Press.
London........G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran........Chowk and Alexandra Hotels.
Ootacamund........"[illegible]server" Office.
Poona........Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co. and Royal Family Hotel

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 11 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

THE Undersigned have received by the S.S. ASSAM, a new shipment of the following WHITE WINES, viz:—

	Price in Bond. 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
HAUT SAUTERNES, a very rich Wine......	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 0 0
LIGHT SAUTERNES, a refreshing light wine for the hot weather...	" 15 0	" 17 0
CHABLIS (La Moutonne)	" 22 0	" 24 0
CHABLIS LIGHT..	" 15 0	" 17 0
LAUBENHEIMER ...	" 16 0	" 19 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 7th April 1876.

ALTERATION OF LABELS.
"PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT."

THE HEART SHAPED LABEL, which we originally introduced, and by which our Cognac became so universally known throughout India, was once exclusively used by us as our own, it long ceased to satisfy us since it became common property.

We WITHDRAW it from the 1st May, and beg to intimate that our QUALITIES are now DESIGNATED BY "STARS" as adopted by the principal Cognac houses. Our arrangements at Charente and Cognac enable us to offer Brandies on exceptionally favorable terms to esses and Traders and consumers generally.

For example, we now quote our "in bond" rates (subject to our recently announced reduction of percentages for depreciation in the value of the Rupee) as follows:—

Per dozen.
P.G. * } Blue Capsule.... Rs. 16.
P.C. ** } White Capsule. " 18.
S.O.P. *** } Yellow Capsule " 22.
V.S.O.P. **** } Black Capsule.. " 26.

An order for 3 Cases, accompanied by cash, carries 5 per cent. discount, while Single dozens are subject to 2½ per cent. only for Cash off Bond prices.

The above quotations compare with Home rates with the addition of Exchange.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, April 1876.

NOTICES.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.
"VAUGHAN JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 1 Fleet Street, London.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THORNHILL'S
NOVELTIES & SPECIALITIES IN
NORWEGIAN BELTS AND FITTINGS,
FOR
Ladies & Gentlemen.
CHATELAINES,
NEW SCENT-BOTTLES, NEW PENCIL-CASES, INSTRUMENT KNIVES.

Boar, Bear, and Otter Spears, Pocket and Saddle Flasks, Cigar Cases, Luncheon Baskets, The Patent Folding Luncheon Table, &c.,

WALTER THORNHILL,
CUTLER TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
144, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON
Established 1734.
NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST POST-FREE.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION. DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

AGENTS:—
BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co., do.
BARRIE & Co., Madras.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

"Supplied by order of the Viceroy for use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Suite, during their Tour in India."

DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 1875.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS. "A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES"—*British Medical Journal.*

APOLLINARIS WATERS.—"INCOMPARABLY DELICATE for mixing with WINES and SPIRITS"—F. VIZETELLY, *British Wine Juror at the Vienna International Exhibition.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—SOFT, VELVETY, REFRESHING "A great comfort in weak digestions."—Dr T. K. Chambers, *Hon. Physician to H R H The Prince of Wales.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The TYPE OF PURITY."—Professor Bartlett, F.C.S.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General MacPherson, M D., late H.M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes:—"Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Messes, Hospitals, and other large consumers may obtain from the Agents original barrels containing either 4 or 6 dozen large bottles, or 8 dozen small.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to

AGENTS:

BOMBAY........	Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
CALCUTTA	Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
MADRAS	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
COLOMBO	Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Will be Published in November,

THE SECOND EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,
42, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Contents of the First Edition.

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
 Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(Athenæum.)

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette.* We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(Saturday Review.)

Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(Scotsman.)

"Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more beneficial character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(Graphic.)

Under the unassuming title of a "Guide to Bombay" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(Manchester Courier.)

This volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(Poona Observer.)

Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(Indian Daily News.)

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(Englishman).

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(Pioneer.)

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realised. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(Indu Prakash.)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(Deccan Herald.)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(Indian Statesman, Bombay.)

Seldom have we seen a great need more effic ponded to than in the publication of this va

Terms for Advertise
be learnt

cal record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(Madras Athenæum.)

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard 'Guide to Bombay.'" It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey ma
Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure
done well, and, although he disclaims for
other merit than that it is a careful,
goes, an accurate digest of
been able to collect, it is
of the reading and ob
how to make the
acquired
be fo
work t
it th
inf

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

New Business (European and Native) Increasing

At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. Lower than those of any other Company.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Proves security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectus and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN
136, CANNING STREET,
With Agencies at Bombay Madras
Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to
due consideration, they have resolved
ably the Rates of Premium for Ind
Military. The Directors, therefore,
attention to the New Rates of t
LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *fo*
Rs. 1,000 for the whole T

WITH PROFITS.

Age.	Yearly.	Age.
	Rs. as. p.	
20	27 10 8	20
25	29 0 4	25
30	31 0 8	30
35	34 5 8	35
40	39 3 4	40
45	45 4 4	45
50	52 11 4	50
55	63 11 4	55

** The next distribution of profits w
of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-year
option of the Assured. Rates for age
can be obtained on application to the
age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to Europe
date at which the Assured arrives at Sue

Proposal Forms, and all further infor
on application to

P

FIRE INSURA

THE LONDON AND LANCA
FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPIT
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE
RANCE Co., (and re-insurances.
PITAL
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANC
CAPITAL
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSUR
Co., CAPITAL

MARINE INSUR

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE
RANCE Co., CAPITAL
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN
MARINE INSURANCE Co., CA
THE SAMARANG MARINE
RANCE Co., CAPITAL
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSU
Co., CAPITAL
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARI
SURANCE Co., CAPITAL

For FIRE AND MARINE INSU
Companies apply to the UNDERSIG
ALL FACILITIES and MOST FA
ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SET
Rates and other particulars can be o

VOLKART BR

QUEEN INSURANC
FOR BOTH FIRE AN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—

CHAIRMAN
BERNARD HALL,
ACTUARY AND GENERA
J. MONCRIEFF WIL
SUB-MANAG
T. WALTON THOMS

In point of security the Queen Polic
Rates of Premium will be found as
first-class offices, and the undersig
accept risks on even more favourable
Property in all parts of the Presid
able terms.
Settlements made with the utmost

LIFE DEPART

The Queen offers the ordinary secur
Accumulation Fund, which now AM
ING 62·9 PER CENT. OF THE
RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID,
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives; full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY;

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,967,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,149,293.

A Reversionary Bonus of 1½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852........ £ 76,925
Do. 1862........ £800,000
Do. 1872........ £816,883

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; also on the bund[illegible] covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,868,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 9
25	41 6	31 13	22 3	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	49 [illegible]	39 8	28 10	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Same.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Rail
bringing intimations
Adver
is th
Ins